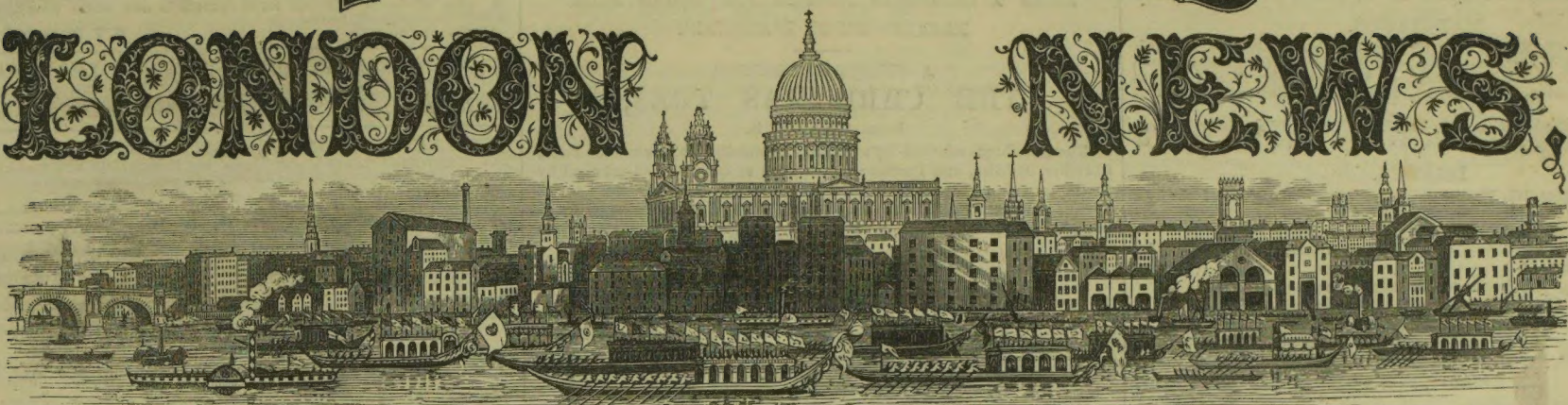


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

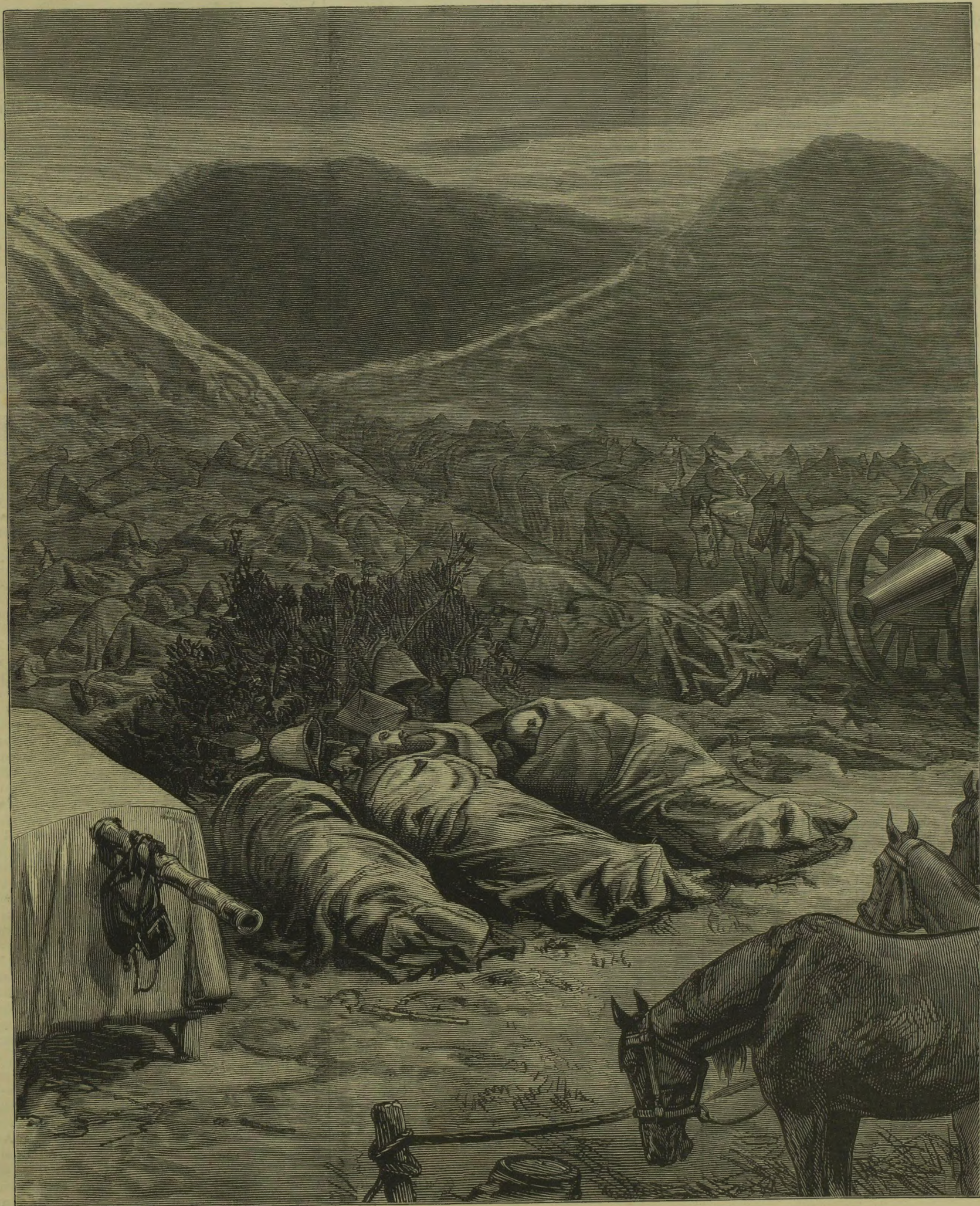


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2064.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS SLEEPING ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, NIGHT BEFORE THE ATTACK ON FORT ALI MUSJID.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Ashfield House, Marquess-road, Canonbury, N., the wife of Walter Smith, of a daughter.

On Nov. 11, 1878, at Mercedes, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Sir Keith G. Jackson, Bart., of a son—Gorham Francis.

On Christmas Day, at Mortimer House, Halkin-street, Lady William Seymour, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Oct. 31, at St. Mary's, Springton, by the Rev. J. Stocker, Edward, second son of H. Washbourne, Esq., of Riccarton, to Ellen Julia, second daughter of H. Dent Gardner, Esq., of Woodlands Irwell and Duran, Rhodes Bay, Lyttleton, New Zealand, formerly of Belcham, St. Paul's, Essex, England.

On Oct. 28, at Napier, N.Z., Marsden Clark, Esq., of Waimate, to Frances Emily, elder daughter of the Right Rev. E. C. Stuart, Lord Bishop of Waiapu.

DEATHS.

At Somerset-street, W., Mary Ann Fanny, second daughter of the late R. H. Mylton, Esq., of Garth, Welshpool, aged 41 years.

On the 23rd ult., at Winton, George Nicholson, aged 60.

On the 1st inst., at Uleby Grange, near Alford, Lincolnshire, Mr. Robert Riggall, aged 56.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 11.

SUNDAY, JAN. 5.
Second Sunday after Christmas.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xlii.; Matt. iv. 1-23. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xlii. or xliii.; Acts iii.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Bishop of London.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.
Epiphany. Old Christmas Day.
Week of Prayer, Langham Hall.
Royal Academy, opening of Exhibition of Old Masters.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor H. Maudslay on Organisation and Moral Feeling).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Modern Schools of Painting).
St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
British Museum Lectures, Westminster Hospital, 11 a.m. (Dr. Carter Blake).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on a Soap Bubble).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.
Pathological Society, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.
Full moon, 11.48 a.m.
F.M. Commanding in Chief's Levée, Horse Guards, 1 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Redwood on Electricity as a Source of Light).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Huntarian Society, 8 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m. (Messrs. Gressmiths' Entertainment).
Obstetrical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.
Accession of Humbert I., King of Italy, 1878.
Pharmaceutical Society, special general meeting, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on a Soap Bubble).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Style in Drawing).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Prof. H. Morley on the English Stage).

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Rent).
Society of Arts, Juvenile Lectures 7 p.m. (Mr. W. R. S. Ralston on the Mythology of Fairy Tales).
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11.
Hilary Law Sittings begin.
British Museum Lectures, Westminster Hospital, 11 a.m.
Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Force.			
18	29.255	35.1	33.0	93	7	39.1	25.2	SW. WSW.	260	0.000		
19	29.254	35.2	30.6	85	6	38.6	30.7	SW. W.	278	0.000		
20	29.512	30.1	29.5	98	10	32.1	27.8	S. E. NNW.	81	0.010		
21	29.773	29.8	27.1	91	7	32.6	27.5	NW. W. SW.	156	0.025		
22	29.788	29.7	29.0	97	8	32.6	24.3	SW. N.	151	0.200+		
23	29.856	24.2	24.2	100	1	30.4	16.4	SW. WSW.	76	0.000		
24	30.206	22.4	22.3	99	2	28.2	14.6	SW.	53	0.000		
25	29.852	25.4	28.4	100	10	32.7	14.0	E.	253	0.200+		
26	29.393	41.4	41.4	100	10	45.7	24.1	E. S. SSW.	281	0.080		
27	29.397	39.0	38.7	99	9	44.8	35.9	SSW. WSW.	143	0.195		
28	29.546	42.9	41.5	92	10	46.0	37.6	SW. S. SW.	278	0.090		
29	29.478	42.6	41.0	94	7	46.6	37.7	S. SW.	260	0.100		
30	29.474	50.6	48.1	92	9	53.6	45.8	S. SW.	528	0.035		
31	29.523	50.3	46.0	86	8	54.8	48.4	SW.	632	0.200		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

FROM DEC. 18 TO DEC. 24.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.325	29.189	29.481	29.788	29.756	29.757	30.321				
Temperature of Air	37.2	35.0	31.3	29.3	32.7	22.1	21.6				
Temperature of Evaporation	36.1	32.5	30.7	28.4	31.7	21.9	21.4				
Direction of Wind	sw.	sw.	E.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.				
FROM DEC. 25 TO DEC. 31.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.063	29.428	29.386	29.626	29.475	29.472	29.539				
Temperature of Air	29.7	40.9	43.1	41.9	39.3	51.8	52.1				
Temperature of Evaporation	29.7	40.9	42.9	41.6	38.7	50.7	49.2				
Direction of Wind	E.	S.	S.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.				

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 33	0 5	0 33	0 58	1 20	1 45	2 5

Now Publishing,

FATHER CHRISTMAS:

OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET,

BEING A CHRISTMAS NUMBER FOR YOUNG FOLK.

EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS.

A COLOURED PICTURE,

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The Number is adorned by numerous Illustrations, and contains Tales, Sketches, Riddles, and Puzzles; the Legend of Robin Hood, adapted by the Editor into a Three-Act Play for Children; A New-Year's Song set to Music; and much Pleasant Reading for the Young by Miss Thackeray and other Writers of note.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

FATHER CHRISTMAS FOR 1877.

In consequence of the great demand for copies of last year's FATHER CHRISTMAS, it has been reprinted, and a few copies are now on sale.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," 198, STRAND, LONDON.

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PRICE ONE SHILLING (INLAND POSTAGE, 2d.),

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1879.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—MOSES IN EGYPT—An Extra Performance of Rossini's Work, "Mose in Egitto" will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11, at 2.30 precisely. Principal Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlle. M. Enquist, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Wallace Wells, Mr. Bridson, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d.—EXETER HALL.

NOTE.—THIS PERFORMANCE NOT BEING A SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT A LARGER NUMBER than usual of 3s. and 5s. TICKETS and STALLS, in best central positions, are ON SALE.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—Handel's SAMSON, FRIDAY, JAN. 17. Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Tickets now ready.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY: A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ENCHANTMENT, a Musical Fairy Tale. MONDAY—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s., and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET, EVERY EVENING, 7.30.

HAMLET, MR. HENRY IRVING.

OPHELIA, MISS HELEN TERRY.

HAMLET.—LYCEUM.—EVERY EVENING, 7.30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE of A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the

Management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, the New Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written expressly for this Theatre by Frank W. Green. New and magnificent Scenery, by Julian Hicks, Son, and assistants. Preceded by, at Seven, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. Morning Performance every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday until further notice, commencing each day at Two. Children under Twelve half price to all parts of the house at Morning Performances on payment at the doors only. Prices of admission: Private Boxes, 24s. to 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls (reserved), 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; and Gallery, 1s. The only authorised Box-Office, open from Ten to Five, under the portico of the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

The Grand Pantomime, ROBIN HOOD; or, HARLEQUIN THE MERRIE MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST. EVERY EVENING at Seven. Superb Spectacle, the Conquest of Cyprus by Richard I. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at One. Children under Ten half price. No fees for booking.

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn.—The

successful Holiday Programme will be continued NIGHTLY at Eight: Monday and Saturday at Three and Eight. HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANTHEATRA OF PASSING EVENTS, superb and realistic Scenes in Cyprus, England's Ironclad Fleet, the Victorious March of the British Troops through the Khyber Pass, Grand National and Patriotic Music by an efficient Band, the O. I. C. M. Minstrels, the Afghan Warrior, and the Niggers Nick Pick. 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

MYERS'S GREAT HIPPODROME, from Paris and the

Crystal Palace, Sydenham, DAILY, at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, at 2.30 and 7.30. Lions, Elephants, Camels, 200 Horses and Ponies, Chariot Races, Grand Parades, Horse Show, Flat Races. Seats, 3s., 2s., and 1s.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

Under Royal and most Distinguished Patronage.—The Best Christmas Entertainment in London, commencing at Eight. New Fairy Sketch, expressly written by Mr. Frank W. Green, entitled A VISIT TO VENUS, in which Miss Nelly Power will appear, supported by Mlles. Ada, Phillis Broughton, and Florence Powell, the Dares, one Brother the only rival to Donato, the One-Legged Dancer, the other the most grotesque Clown since the days of Grimaldi; Professor Herriott, the Clairvoyant, and his inspired daughter, Little Louie; Fred. Albert, Edgar Wilson, Leonie, the Contortionist. Mr. Russell Grover, in a Political Sketch, entitled BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE; Wainratta, the Wonder of the World, on the invisible wire. And TRAFALGAR, at 8.30.

DO, PAPA, TAKE ME TO SEE TRAFALGAR at the

CANTERBURY. See what all the papers say about it.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,

pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers

THE BEST AND MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON,

will be repeated

EVERY AFTERNOON at THREE. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

until Jan. 13, after which date the Performances will be resumed in their regular order.

Fantoules, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area.

Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

NEW AND DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT,

ST. JAMES'S HALL,

EVERY DAY at THREE, EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT,

until Jan. 13, after which date the performances will be resumed in their regular order

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The WINTER

EXHIBITION of WORKS by OLD MASTERS and deceased Artists of the British School, including Oil Paintings, Drawings, and Miniatures, WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 6.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The Thirtieth WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE

PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS (Isle of Wight, Alpine, and Eastern). ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten till Dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. — PRIZE

MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS Exhibited 1878-9. Receiving Days, FEB. 24 and 25, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The sales for the last two years have amounted to £15,884. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Seventy-three of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from July to December, 1878, will form the Extra Supplement of next week's issue.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

More Illustrations of the War in Afghanistan have been received from Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, and will appear in succeeding Numbers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

Since the issue of our last number the ridge which formed the extreme limits of 1878 has been surmounted, and the threshold of 1879 has been passed. Prospect takes the place, in everybody's mind, of retrospect. We form new resolutions, we plan for ourselves new courses, we strive to adapt our purposes to what we see, or what we think we see, of the coming future. The forces which operated with increasing or diminishing power during the year that we have left behind us continue to operate, but, to a very considerable extent, they are modified by the relation in which we stand towards them and by the view which we take of them. They are largely controlled by men's will; and the human will, regarded as a whole, undergoes at this season of the year no inconsiderable change. The languor which is apt to accompany the progress of things which decline and "are ready to vanish away" is exchanged for the braced-up energies commonly associated with the commencement of a new stage in the journey of life. A new year directly alters nothing but ourselves; but, in altering us, it indirectly alters many of the affairs with which we have to do. Hence, it is not unreasonably expected to bring about new results. What will they be? What are they likely to be? Any categorical reply to such questions lies beyond the scope of our vision. What are we likely to be or to do, is perhaps a more interesting inquiry, while the answer to it comes more nearly within the grasp of our powers.

As to the discharge of individual duties (and more especially of those that touch individual well-being), this is not the place to speak. Such duties, no doubt, lie at the very foundation of all others. It concerns the moralist, rather than the journalist, to throw light upon and enforce them at this particular season. Myriads of our fellow-countrymen passed from last year to this through a brief spell of religious exercises. They essayed to lift their thoughts into the presence of the Unchangeable, and, for the time being at least, to mould their convictions upon, and conform their feelings to, the dictates of what they take to be pure truth. It is not for us to intermeddle with the impressions made upon their minds on such an occasion. Yet, perhaps, we may be permitted to suggest that the outlook which they gained from their most elevated position of the obligations devolving upon them and of the spirit in which they should be performed, is likely enough to have been the clearest and most impressive which will be vouchsafed to them during the course of the year. Even to the vast majority who take no definite interest or part in such engagements, there will usually occur impulses and suggestions, however momentary, to which it might do them good to take heed, because as men are, so, in some measure, will their lives be, whatever may be the complexion of their external circumstances. There cannot be a doubt that their happiness is very mainly dependent upon their inward state of mind and heart, and, therefore, in wishing one another "a happy new year," we really express a hope that the course of the year may witness such a continuous improvement of personal life as may turn to the best account the various and unknown changes through which it will be called to pass.

The material condition of the country may be contemplated under a light analogous to that we have spoken of in regard to individuals. Just at present, commercial affairs exhibit an unwontedly sombre aspect. All our industries are, to some extent, suffering. A few of them show symptoms of progressive decay. Hence, the distress of the labouring class in many districts; the privations to which classes superior in position to theirs are compelled

to submit; and the acts of self-abnegation which will have to be practised during the year by thousands who have hitherto been accounted affluent. But the gloom and even alarm generated by such a state of affairs is rather phenomenal than absolute. The day of trial is upon us, finding out all the unsound places of our business systems, testing the stability of our exaggerated pretensions, and compelling a return to simple and honest methods of conducting labour and traffic in the United Kingdom. Necessarily, much suffering will accompany the process, but the process itself will constitute an advance of real material well-being. The year upon which we have entered will possibly produce many fluctuations, and may even witness a devastating panic; but it will, doubtless, contribute to replace manufacturing and commercial industry upon a more solid basis than before. Such prosperity as we had five years ago cannot be expected to recur in 1879. Nor can it even be desired. The brilliant illusion dazzled the good sense of society, and did an untold amount of mischief. We must be content to forego our extravagances. We shall have to lop off most of the luxuries which are the produce merely of a gregarious and excited fancy. We shall be the better for it—more restful, more thoughtful, more sympathetic. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, no doubt, will have to deplore the consequent derangement of some of his plans, and diminution of national expenditure may, and we venture to predict will, modify the tone of our general policy, domestic as well as foreign. But we are not likely to be alone in this regard. Other European States will be driven by similar causes to like results.

Whether we are destined during the course of the year upon which we have just entered to see a general settling down of the seething mass of discords which have lately absorbed the attention of the country we shall not presume to foretell. Much will, of course, depend upon whether or not we are to have this year a dissolution of the present Parliament and a general election, and whether, if we do, the constituencies of the United Kingdom will confirm the decisions of the present Legislature. Meanwhile, it may be fairly anticipated, we think, that the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty will be carried into effect, both as regards Europe and Asia; and that the Afghan difficulty will be settled—temporarily, at least. We wish we could dare to prognosticate both the maintenance and the consolidation of the general peace—Peace, we mean, between the European Powers. We do not see any immediate likelihood of its being disturbed, but there is, unquestionably, a large amount of combustible material within certain geographical areas which would require but a small spark to kindle into a conflagration. We will venture to hope that no such catastrophe will be permitted to occur, and that the Great Powers will steadily employ their influence to defeat the political forces which manifestly tend to war. The year 1879 is likely enough to test the wisdom of Temporal Rulers everywhere, and we all have need to appeal to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for that superintending wisdom which may "shape our ends, rough-hew them how we may."

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. On Monday her Majesty held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; previously to the Council his Grace had an audience of the Queen. At the Council Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was by order promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet, such promotion being in addition to the established numbers of the list until the date arrives on which his Royal Highness would have been entitled to the same by seniority. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole is succeeded by the Marchioness Dowager of Ely as Lady in Waiting; and the Hon. Evelyn Paget has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Major Phipps has left, and Captain Fitzgerald and Colonel G. A. Maude have arrived at Osborne.

The Queen's New-Year's gifts to the poor resident around Windsor were distributed on New-Year's Day in the riding-school of the castle, in the presence of the ex-Mayor and the clergy of Windsor and Clewer. Eight hundred and twenty-five persons received beef and coals. The value of her Majesty's gifts amounted to £200, exclusive of a donation to the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

The Queen presented Princess Thyra of Denmark, upon her marriage, a Cashmere shawl, and a medallion studded with pearls and containing the portrait of her Majesty; Princess Beatrice gave a bracelet in chiselled gold and studded with brilliants; the Prince of Wales sent an Indian necklace of large pearls, raw diamonds, and emeralds; the Princess of Wales, a travelling nécessaire in silver, with embossed monograms in gold; the children of the Prince and Princess each a bracelet set in brilliants; and the Duchess and the Duke of Cambridge, a silver-gilt inkstand, a bracelet, and two silver-gilt candlesticks.

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught will, it is understood, take place at Windsor Castle about March 13; the ceremony, originally fixed for February, having been postponed a month in consequence of the death of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey officiated.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present at the funeral of the Hon. C. Eliot Yorke yesterday week, at Hamble, near Southampton. The Prince of Wales was represented by Mr. Francis Knollys, and the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold by Captain Fitzgerald and Mr. Boyle. The Duchess of Edin-

burgh has sent a donation of £10 to the Ladies' Work Society, 31, Sloane-street.

THE LATE PRINCESS ALICE.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.

The following letter from her Majesty was received by the Home Secretary yesterday week, and was published in a Supplement to the *London Gazette* the same evening:—

Osborne, Dec. 26.

The Queen is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the present occasion, when it has pleased God to call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Overwhelmed with grief at the loss of a dear child, who was a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty, it is most soothing to the Queen's feelings to see how entirely her grief is shared by her people. The Queen's deeply-afflicted son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, is also anxious to make known his sincere gratitude for the kind feelings expressed towards himself and his dear children in their terrible bereavement, and his gratification at the appreciation shown by the people of England of the noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

Seventeen years ago, at this very time, when a similar bereavement crushed the Queen's happiness, and this beloved and lamented daughter was her great comfort and support, the nation evinced the same touching sympathy, as well as when, in December, 1871, the Prince of Wales was at the point of death.

Such an exhibition of true and tender feeling will ever remain engraven on the Queen's heart, and is the more to be valued at this moment of great distress in the country, which no one more deeply deplores than the Queen herself.

Prince Louis Napoleon has been on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham.

Princess Mary of Lichtenstein (better known as Miss Fox), wife of Prince Aloysius, cousin of the reigning Prince, and adopted daughter of Lord and Lady Holland, died at Burg-stall, in Styria, on Dec. 26.

Count Karolyi, the newly appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, in the place of Count Beust, has arrived at the Austrian Embassy, from Vienna.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has received kind messages from the Queen and the Empress Eugénie, and an autograph letter from the King of the Belgians, expressing their sympathy with her in the loss of her much-loved and valued friend, Mrs. Hannah Brown.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon and Miss Elizabeth Catherine Howard, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Howard of Greystoke Castle, was solemnised on Thursday week at St. Andrew's Church, Greystoke, Cumberland. The Hon. Alan Herbert was best man. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a dress of ivory white satin, trimmed with Brussels point lace; a wreath of orange-blossoms and myrtle, covered by a tulle veil. Her jewels were a diamond necklace and bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and a gold and diamond locket, the gift of the tenants of Greystoke. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Howard, her sister, Lady Camilla Wallop, niece of the bridegroom; Miss Macan, cousin of the bride, and Lady Caroline M'Donnell; their dresses were of pale pink cashmere, trimmed with dark ruby satin; ruby satin hats turned up, with velvet to match, and pink feathers. Each wore a gold bracelet set with pearls and lapis lazuli, Lord Carnarvon's gift. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Norman Ogilvy, M.A., Rector of Hanbury, near Bromsgrove, assisted by the Rev. Edmund Askew, B.A., Rector of Greystoke. After the breakfast at the castle the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon left for his Lordship's residence in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, on their way to Pixton Park, Somersetshire. Her Ladyship's travelling-dress was of dove-coloured cashmere, with jacket and muff trimmed with fur to match, and plush hat and feathers to correspond.

The marriage of Captain Codrington, R.N., private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, with Miss Mary Leach, step-daughter of the First Lord, was solemnised on Thursday morning at Hambleton church, near Henley-on-Thames. A large number of friends and relations of both bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony, and subsequently at the wedding breakfast, which took place at Greenlands, Mr. Smith's country residence.

The marriage of Sir Francis Warrington, Bart., with Miss Spencer Churchill, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Churchill, is arranged to take place on Feb. 5.

The Secretary to the Board of Trade has written to the president of the National Association of British and Irish Millers stating that the board has decided to advise the Queen to issue an order legalising a new standard weight of one hundred pounds, to be called the "cental." Nothing, however, will be done to make the use of such weight compulsory.

During the year 1878 the income of the three Masonic charitable institutions from donations, subscriptions, and all other sources, amounted to £40,312 4s. 3d. Out of this sum the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution obtained the largest amount—namely, £14,880 2s. 7d., for the second year in succession heading the list; the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls took the second place, with £12,866 1s. 8d.; and the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys the third place with £12,566.

The Charity Commissioners have prepared a new draught scheme for the future administration of "Alley's College of God's Gift" at Dulwich, and of the Dulwich Picture Gallery, under which the management of the college, the college chapel, and the picture gallery is to be separated from other branches of the endowment, and intrusted to a body called the chief governors, eventually numbering nineteen persons, eight nominated, and eleven chosen by co-optation. The Royal Society, the President of the Royal Academy, and the Head Master and assistant masters on the permanent staff of Dulwich College are among the persons and bodies who are each entitled to elect a chief governor.

The usual New-Year's Day dinner of the Oxford Druids took place on Wednesday. Mr. Ward, the Arch Druid, in proposing "The City Members," congratulated his brethren that on this occasion there would be no party contention, but that good-fellowship, which was the chief object of the society, would prevail. Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., in reply, strictly adhered to this rule, but spoke of the distress which unhappily prevailed in the north and west of England. Mr. Hall, M.P., in his speech also alluded to the commercial distress, and entered into a long argument to show that the remedy of reciprocity which had been suggested in many places would, in the long run, be detrimental to the general community. Lord Jersey, in replying for the House of Lords, spoke of reciprocity as Protection in a fancy dress.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Cherrill, Alfred King, to be Curate of Cosherton, Pembroke, during vacancy Childe, C. V., Vicar of St. Paul's, Holloway; Vicar of St. Mary's, Kilburn-Darby, William; Rector of Shaftesbury St. Rumbold, Dorsetshire. Davies, George Daniel; Curate of Llanilwch, Carmarthen. Edwards, H. St. George; Curate-in-Charge of Horringer with Ickworth. Hands, A. W.; Incumbent of Mission District of St. Michael's, Camberwell. Hilton, Louis Kercheval; Rector of Sunley, Wilts. Jones, David H., Curate of Llanddeusant; Rector of Capel Cynon, Cardigan. Jones, T.; Curate of Myddim with Llandinangel Abercromby, Carmarthen. Kennion, Alfred; Vicar of Gerrard's Cross. Lemon, T. W.; Vicar of Buckerell, Honiton. Meares, John; Chaplain of H.M. Lower Prison, Northampton. Milward, H. C.; Perpetual Curate of Berwick, near Shrewsbury. Morris, David Winter; Curate of Dale, Pembroke, during vacancy. Frothero, John Edwards; Curate of Bult, Brecon. Reynolds, Henry Walter; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Agar Town. Sams, George Frederick; Rector of Emberton, Bucks. Stephens, H. J., Vicar of Worthing; Organising Secretary to Additional Curates' Society for South-West District. Symonds, Edward; Incumbent of Christ Church, St. Leonard's, Diocese of Sydney, New South Wales. Webb, S. G. M., Curate of Garforth; Vicar of Saxton, near Tadcaster. Woolcombe, Edward Cooper; Rector of Tendring, Essex.—*Guardian*.

The Earl of Dudley has completed his promised gift of £5500 towards the erection of St. Michael's Church, Tivdiale.

Last Saturday the Dean of Westminster delivered the customary Innocents' Day address in the Abbey, and preached from the fifth verse of the 127th Psalm. Leslie's anthem, "Suffer little children," and the well-known hymn, "Hark, the herald angels sing," brought the service to a close.

A handsome brass corona has been fixed in Holy Trinity Church, Gough-square. It is suspended from the centre of the roof, and serves to light the whole interior of the church, with the exception of the organ lights and two burners at the east end. It was presented to the church by the Goldsmith's Company, which owns the greater part of the land in the parish. The same company has also given a sum of money towards building a small school-room on a piece of land belonging to the church at the back of the vestry.

A special service was held by the Vicar of Putney (the Hon. and Rev. R. Henley) at the parish church, on Dec. 13, upon the occasion of the reopening of Bishop West's Chapel, which has been restored and decorated as a tribute to the memory of the late Miss Lewis and Miss Ann Lewis. The chapel, which was built in the sixteenth century, is attached to the south side of the chancel. It is of Late Perpendicular style, with elegantly proportioned arches, and the stone roof is a beautiful specimen of fan tracery.

The *Hereford Journal* reports the formal dedication of a lych-gate of oak and a stained-glass window, designed by Mr. Street, R.A., which have been set up at Monklands as a memorial of the late Vicar, Sir Henry Baker, the editor of "Hymns Ancient and Modern." The subject of the window is "The Good Shepherd."—A handsome three-light Munich window has just been erected in the venerable old Church of St. Mary, Stafford.—Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London, have erected a handsome stained-glass window, in Banbury parish church, to the memory of the late Admiral Sir George Back, the celebrated Arctic explorer, who died a short time ago. The window was put in at the expense of the Vicar, the Rev. Henry Back, and his brother, the Rev. John Back, nephews of the Admiral.—The third of a series of stained-glass windows has been placed in the chapel of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, Isle of Wight. It consists of three lights, and the subject is "The Raising of Lazarus." The window has been presented by a lady, in memory of the late William Berkeley Hart, and has been executed by Messrs. Wales and Strang, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, from a design by Mr. Thomas Hellyer, the architect.

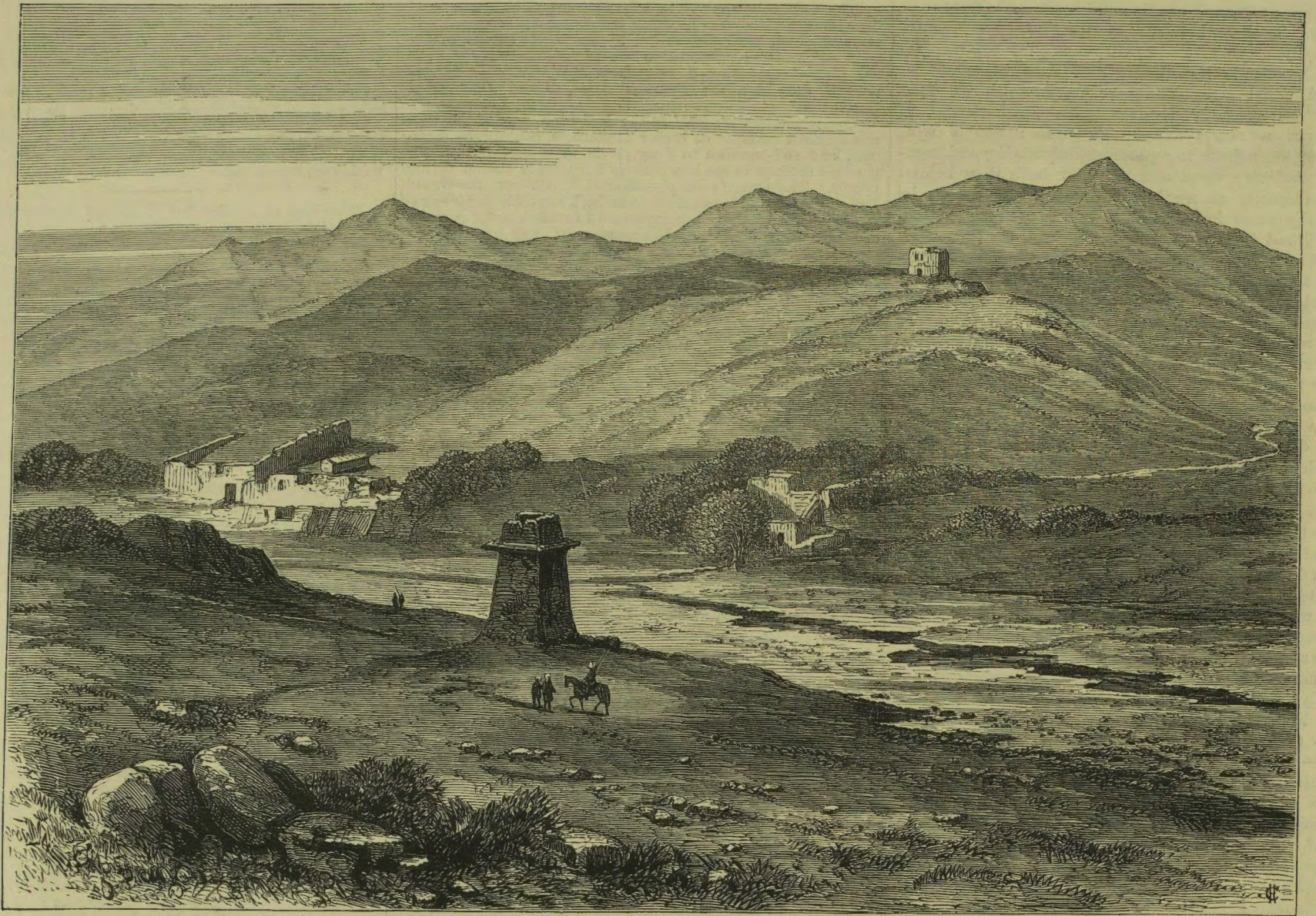
A YEAR'S MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

The last annual return of the Registrar-General shows that 34,007 marriages were celebrated in London, including 29,484 that were solemnised in churches, and 4523 that were not in conformity with the Establishment. Of the 29,484 church marriages, 20 were by special license, 3329 were by the ordinary license, 26,060 were after banns, 41 took place on the authority of the Superintendent Registrar's certificate, and in thirty-four cases the particulars are not stated. Of the 4523 Nonconformist marriages, 1150 were Roman Catholic marriages, 1314 related to other Christian denominations, 1772 took place in the Register Office, three were of Quakers, and 284 of Jews. The marriages are thus distributed according to seasons: In the March quarter, 6518; in the June quarter, 8728; in the September quarter, 9002; and in the December period, 9759. It further appears that 27,636 were marriages between bachelors and spinners, 1647 between bachelors and widows, 2939 between widowers and spinners, and 1785 were of widowers with widows. There were altogether 4724 widowers married, and 3432 widows. There were 2756 cases where the man signed the register by mark, and 4020 women. There were 1246 cases in which both the man and woman signed by mark, and 4284 instances occur where one of the parties signed in a similar mode. These facts relate to the year 1876.

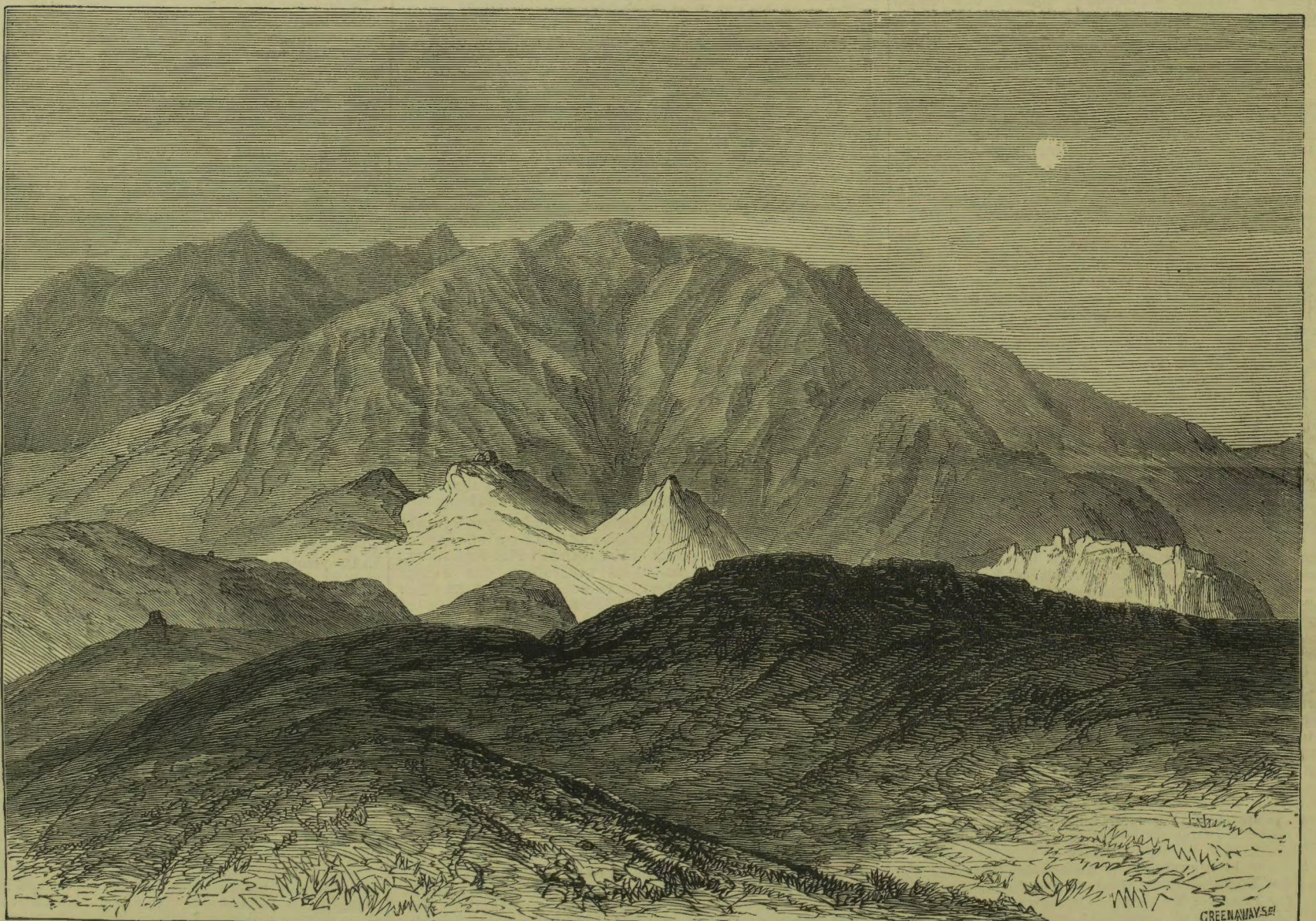
The Registrar-General's weekly returns for the past year give 129,184 births and 83,695 deaths as having been registered in London in the course of 1878. The totals for 1877 were 127,257 and 77,002 respectively, and accordingly the death-rate shows a rise from 21.9 to 23.4 per 1000 inhabitants. There were 21,176 deaths of infants under one, and 16,981 of adults aged sixty and upwards. The deaths of 18,381 persons took place in workhouses, hospitals, and other public institutions; 5587 were inquired into before the Coroner, and 3310 were due to violence, the latter total including the deaths due to the sinking of the Princess Alice. Smallpox shows a decline in the year from 2544 to 1416 fatal cases, and measles from 2347 to 1510. On the other hand, scarlet fever has risen in the course of the year from 1576 to 1792, diphtheria from 317 to 558, whooping-cough from 1780 to 4446, fever from 1249 to 1361, and diarrhoea from 2479 to 3651. Diarrhoea was, however, greatly below the average in London and most of the large towns in the year 1877.

Professor Tyndall has communicated to the Royal Society the results of some further observations on infusions boiled in flasks afterwards hermetically sealed. He took with him to the Alps last summer one hundred tubes of infusions—fifty containing turnip, and fifty containing cucumber infusion. They were prepared at the laboratory of the Royal Institution, and boiled for five minutes. Twenty flasks were broken in transit. The eighty remained pellucid, and the twenty were turbid with organisms. A number of the eighty flasks had their ends opened in air in which sawdust had been shaken up, and all were soon turbid. Another set were infected by water of a cascade derived from melting snow, and in three days were thickly charged with organisms. Another set were opened in pure air and remained transparent. These results confirm Professor Tyndall's previous observations.

THE AFGHAN WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



VILLAGE OF LALA CHEENA, ON THE KHYBER RIVER, WHERE THE BRITISH MISSION WAS TURNED BACK.



THE FIRST SHELL FROM FORT ALI MUSJID.



THE AFGHAN WAR: NATIVE CAMP FOLLOWERS LOOTING THE AFGHAN CAMP AT FORT ALI MUSJID.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The Engraving on our front page this week is from a Sketch by Mr. William Simpson, our well-known Special Artist, who has been familiar with scenes of military campaigning life these twenty-five years past, in the war of the Crimea, India after the Mutiny, Abyssinia, France and Germany, besides other fields of adventurous travel, all round the world. He is now with Sir Samuel Browne's force, which entered Afghanistan by the Khyber Pass, taking the fort of Ali Musjid on Nov. 21, and thence passing through to Lundi Khanah and Dakka without further opposition. On the night of the attack on Fort Ali Musjid the camp had been left at Jumrood to await events; so, when darkness came on, and the firing ceased, there was a move among those who were unfettered by duty to find the "softest plank" on the field of action. The river bank, just under where the artillery had been banging away, presented itself with many points of advantage. The artillery, which had gone on to the left attack, had come in here, as it was sheltered by the rising ground from anything that might be projected from Ali Musjid. The men were digging a grave; one of the gunners had had his head nearly knocked off by a round shot, which came just as they were crossing the river. The funeral service was of the shortest, as they brought up the body on a dooley and laid it in the ground. The Colonel remarked that "he was one of the best men in the troop." This was a fitting eulogium for a soldier who had met death on the field of battle. The only things in his pocket were a letter from his sister and a few rupees. It was getting dark, and the ground was very rough and stony, but the selection of the softest place to sleep upon was carefully attended to. A bush offered the protection of cover from the wind; and a hollow under this was chosen. Here the Special Correspondents of the *Daily News* and the *Daily Telegraph*, and the Special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, lay down for the night. It was Surgeon-General Innes who found out the place, and he was lucky enough to get a dooley, or covered litter, which added much to his comfort on such a night. Our Special Artist's Sketch, in the foreground, shows three sleeping figures side by side; himself in the centre, Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the *Daily News*, on his left hand, and Mr. Phil Robinson on his right hand. Surgeon-General Innes is also on the right in his dooley. There are men, horses, and guns scattered on all sides.

It will be remembered that our Special Artist, on his way to the North-West Frontier, travelled from Umballa to Lahore by the same train which conveyed General Sir F. P. Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, with Major-General Lumsden, C.B., Adjutant-General, and Colonel C. C. Johnson, C.B., Quartermaster-General. We give the Portrait of Sir Frederick Haines on another page. Our Special Artist proceeded by rail from Lahore to Jhelum, beyond which place, on the river of that name, the journey to Rawul Pindee and Peshawur is continued by the high road. This road was greatly encumbered with bullock-waggons carrying military stores, at an average speed of two miles an hour. Colonel Johnson, and Colonel Lane, the Postmaster-General, with their assistants, Major Triphook at Jhelum, and Mr. Sullen at Rawul Pindee, were occupied in the traffic arrangements. Mr. Simpson's sketch is a correct representation of the bullock-vans. The driver, squatting on a small board in front of his vehicle, bears a "chabook" or whip to mend the pace of the "bile," which is the Hindostanee word for a bullock. If that will not do, he seizes the animal's tail, and gives it a twist, which seldom fails of its due effect. It reminded our Correspondent of handling a boat's rudder to steer its course, for the tail, like the bridle, may serve to direct the animal to the right or to the left. Passengers on this Grand Trunk Road usually travel in small chaises, like dog-carts, drawn by rat-tailed ponies of a hardy breed. The scenery is monotonous; but the distant mountains, to the north, approached more nearly as the traveller goes on towards Peshawur, are an imposing feature in the landscape over this vast brown plain of the Punjab. The city of Peshawur, beyond the Indus, lies not far from the actual frontier, which is at Jumrood, a few miles from the mouth of the Khyber Pass.

The village of Lala Cheena, hard by Fort Ali Musjid, is the memorable spot where the Afghan Commandant, by orders of the Ameer Shere Ali, on Sept. 21, refused passage to Major Cavagnari, who had been sent forward by Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Special Envoy of Lord Lytton, on his way to Cabul. It was just two months afterwards, Dec. 21, that Sir Samuel Browne attacked and captured the fort, of which our Special Artist furnishes, this week, several fresh illustrations. The fort was abandoned in the night by its defenders, leaving only a few men, sick or wounded, and twenty-one guns. Sir Samuel Browne, as he entered the fort that day, accompanied by one or two of his staff, forms the subject of our Extra Supplement Engraving. He had climbed, on foot, up the steep rock, and found it more convenient then to carry his sword over his shoulder, than to wear it dangling by his side. There were several Afghan prisoners brought before the General, as he went through the fort, and one of these appears in our Artist's Sketch, in the act of unfastening his belt and presenting his bayonet, as a token of submission. This man has since enlisted in the Punjab Guides. The native camp-followers were allowed next day to "loot" or plunder the enemy's tents at Ali Musjid. There were many dishes, cups, rugs, belts, drums, and some "poshteens," or sheepskin overcoats, which have the woolly side inward, like Brian O'Lynn's breeches, and their edges fringed with the wool, all coloured yellow. Such coats are worn by the cavalry of the Punjab Guides.

We are indebted to Lieutenant C. Pulley, of the 3rd Goorkhas, serving with the Quetta expeditionary force, from Mooltan, for a sketch in the Goorkhas' camp at the arrival of news of the fall of Ali Musjid. The illustrations of the 23rd Punjab Regiment (Pioneers), now in the Khoorum Valley, and of a subdivision of one of the mountain batteries, are copied from photographs.

There has been little news of active movements in this war since the date of our last publication. The rumour that Yakoo Khan had come to Jellalabad to meet Sir Samuel Browne is not confirmed, and it is uncertain how far the Afghans are prepared to continue their resistance, Shere Ali having fled to Tashkend, in the Russian dominions of Turkestan.

General Roberts, on the 26th ult., formally announced to the chiefs of the Khoorum Valley that their country is to be annexed to the Indian Empire, and he is about to occupy the adjacent territory of Khost.

The Khyber Pass has again been cleared of the marauding Kuki-Khels, by whom the road was infested during two days of last week, and a good road is now being made. Several of the hillmen and Afghans have been hanged for murderous attacks on persons travelling to and fro; other plunderers have been flogged.

General Donald Stewart has had great difficulties to contend with in the transport of his supplies by the Bholan Pass to Quetta, but he is about now to advance on Candahar. The

artillery of his force, under General Biddulph, got over the Khojuck Pass on New-Year's Day; the Ghwaja Pass will be used by the main body of troops.

According to the most authentic reports, the Ameer's forces in Candahar are limited to three weak regiments, numbering only a few hundred men. The Ghilzais are also reported to have collected there, but are said to be without artillery and without any means of defending the town.

The report that reinforcements had been sent from Herat to Candahar is not confirmed. Nothing is known with certainty of the state of affairs at Cabul. It is believed that Yakoo Khan is now ruling there, but his disposition towards the British has not yet been manifested.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

New-Year's Day was celebrated in the time-honoured fashion in Paris, Marshal MacMahon first paying his respects to the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, at Versailles, and then at the Elysée holding his customary reception.

The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier has been elected a member of the Academy, in place of the late Mgr. Dupanloup.

The British Chamber of Commerce of Paris gave its annual dinner yesterday week at the Café Riche. Mr. Pelter presided. Among the guests were Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Captain Harris, and M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu.

The French jurors have presented to M. Dietz Monin a model of Delaplanche's statue of France, which is to be cast in silver and offered him as an acknowledgment of his labours as director of the French section of the Exhibition.

The Supreme Fine-Art Commission has agreed to the scheme by which the Salon every third year will mainly consist of the best pictures of the two previous years, the right of medallists to exhibit at least one picture without examination by the jury being suspended at this triennial exhibition.

A new opera by Offenbach, "Madame Favart," was produced last Saturday night in Paris, and bids fair, critics say, to equal in popularity any of his previous works.

A duel with swords has taken place between Baron Rogniat, ambassadorial attaché, and Comte Painnett, a foreign officer, in consequence of some sharp words exchanged in a well-known diplomatic and literary salon in Paris. Comte Painnett received two wounds.—A duel with pistols has been fought at Chatillon between M. Bouville, deputy for the Gironde, and M. Magne, deputy for the Haute Loire, neither being wounded.

SPAIN.

The Cortes was prorogued on Monday afternoon, and it is expected that a dissolution will take place next month.

The *Imparcial* of Madrid announces that a marriage has been arranged between the Infanta Maria del Pilar and the eldest son of Prince de Joinville.

The Supreme Court of Justice at Madrid has finally confirmed the sentence of death upon Moncasi, the man who attempted to assassinate King Alfonso. His Majesty has had a short interview with the advocate and the brother of Moncasi. The King told them that, being a Constitutional Sovereign, he could not interfere with the decision of his Ministers. A petition, described as bearing 8000 signatures of town councillors, magistrates, priests, and influential inhabitants of Barcelona and Tarragona, has been presented; and Moncasi's wife, only twenty years of age, has come with her daughter, fourteen months old, to implore the Royal mercy.

BELGIUM.

A joint pastoral letter has been issued by the Bishops, in which they point out the dangers involved in the scheme for secular education supported by the Liberal party.

HOLLAND.

M. de Roc Van Andwerelt, the Minister of War, who, since July last, has been prevented by illness from attending to his official duties, died on Monday evening.

GERMANY.

On Christmas Day the Crown Prince of Germany was thrown from his carriage, but sustained no injury.

The German Emperor has conferred decorations, in token of his appreciation of public services rendered, upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Herr von Bülow), the German Minister at Athens (Herr von Radowitz)—who is usually employed in the Foreign Office at home—and Prince Bismarck's son, Count Herbert von Bismarck.

Late on Sunday evening the Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary, with his numerous retinue, left Berlin for St. Petersburg, where he is to conclude a treaty of commerce with Russia. In the forenoon his Excellency received return visits from the Russian Ambassador and Herr von Bülow, Secretary of State, and in the afternoon gave a grand dinner in the Kaiserhoff.

RUSSIA.

A religious service in commemoration of the crossing of the Balkans was celebrated in St. Petersburg on Tuesday, the Emperor, the Czarevitch, and other members of the Russian Imperial family being present. A banquet followed in the Winter Palace, at which the Emperor spoke in eulogy of the bravery of the troops.

M. Schmitt, Councillor of State, has been appointed Director of the third section of the Emperor's private Chancellery (Police Department).

The members of the Chinese Embassy arrived at St. Petersburg on Tuesday night, and took up their residence at the Hôtel de l'Europe.

It is intended to hold a National Exhibition at Moscow next year, to coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor Alexander's succession.

A telegram from Tiflis to St. Petersburg announces the breaking out of a revolt among the recently annexed Adjars, originating in their refusal to pay the tenth part of their crops to the Russians, on the ground that they have already paid it to the Turks.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Saturday last the bills prolonging the operation of the Army Law and sanctioning the military contingent for 1879 were adopted.

The Austro-Italian Commercial Treaty was signed yesterday week at Vienna. Italy has obtained a large reduction of the import duties on silks.

TURKEY.

Last Saturday being the Turkish New-Year's Day, the Sultan received the congratulations of the Ministers and public functionaries. Replying to a speech of the Grand Vizier, his Majesty said he relied on the assistance of all in endeavouring to carry out the promised reforms. The new organic regulations for the Turkish provinces in Europe would retain the administrative divisions and subdivisions hitherto existing. With the exception of the Customs duties and the Land Tax, the revenue of each province would be devoted to the expenditure of the province itself.

M. Cristics, the Servian Minister, has been received with

great distinction by the Sultan, who expressed to him his desire for good relations with Servia.

EGYPT.

The Khedive opened the Chamber of Delegates on Sunday. The Council of Ministers has decided to abolish the privileges enjoyed hitherto by certain proprietors through the unequal distribution of the ochorou tax, some of the richest lands having only paid one third of the ordinary land tax. It is expected that the increase of revenue derived through this reform will amount to £700,000, which is equal almost to the sum required for the payment of 2 per cent interest on the Unified Debt.

CANADA.

The Governor-General held a New-Year's Day reception on Tuesday at Ottawa. The Quebec Conservatives have been urging the Dominion Government to dismiss the Lieutenant-Governor of that province. The Governor-General has refused to sanction the order in council dismissing him.

The Chamber of Commerce of Halifax (Nova Scotia) has requested the Dominion Board of Trade to urge the United States Government to repeal the duty on lobster-cans, claiming that this imposition is an infringement of the stipulations of the Treaty of Washington.

JAPAN.

His Excellency Saigo, Minister of Public Instruction, has been appointed Minister of War. Tanaka has been nominated Vice-Minister of Public Instruction.

Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Jumna arrived at Port Said on Tuesday morning.

Intelligence was received at New York last Saturday of an outbreak of rebellion at Tepic, in Mexico, which was promptly crushed, and eighty of the insurgents hanged.

A telegram from Yokohama states that his Excellency Saigo, Minister of Public Instruction, has been appointed Minister of War. Tanaka has been nominated Vice-Minister of Public Instruction.

A fire has occurred at the Khedive's winter palace, by which half the building has been destroyed.—A great fire, lasting two days, has also occurred at Hong-Kong, by which a large amount of property has been destroyed.

The packets conveying mails once a week between Hull and Gothenburg, under a contract with the Swedish Government, are about to discontinue their voyages for the winter, the last vessel being appointed to sail from Hull on Jan. 4.

A Calcutta telegram of Tuesday's date says:—The following gentlemen are gazetted to-day Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire: Colonels Impey, L. B. Jones, and J. F. Tennant; Major Hidayat Ali Khan, Captain E. S. Ludlow, Dr. D. R. Thompson; Messrs. G. W. Allen, W. Digby, F. S. Grawse, Guildford, Molesworth, A. Wingate; the Rajah of Mungulung, and Baba Kemsing Bymanji Jamsaji Mounoun.

News has been received at Lloyd's of the loss by fire of the Northam, while on her voyage from London to Sydney. All on board were saved.—News has also been received of the loss of the American steamer Emily B. Souder. Two of the crew have been landed at Kingston, Jamaica. It is feared that the rest of the crew and the passengers have been drowned.—The ship Loch Doon, which has arrived at Queenstown, reports that on Nov. 11 she took 282 passengers from the ship Piako, which was on fire, and accompanied that vessel to Penambuco. The Piako was on a voyage from London to New Zealand.

A YEAR'S LIFE-BOAT WORK.

In the year which has just closed the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution rendered some noble services in saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts. Its long list (which we much regret not having space to give) shows a total of 471 lives rescued by the society's life-boats during the year, in addition to 17 vessels saved from destruction. In the same period the Life-Boat Institution voted rewards for saving 145 lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 616 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality.

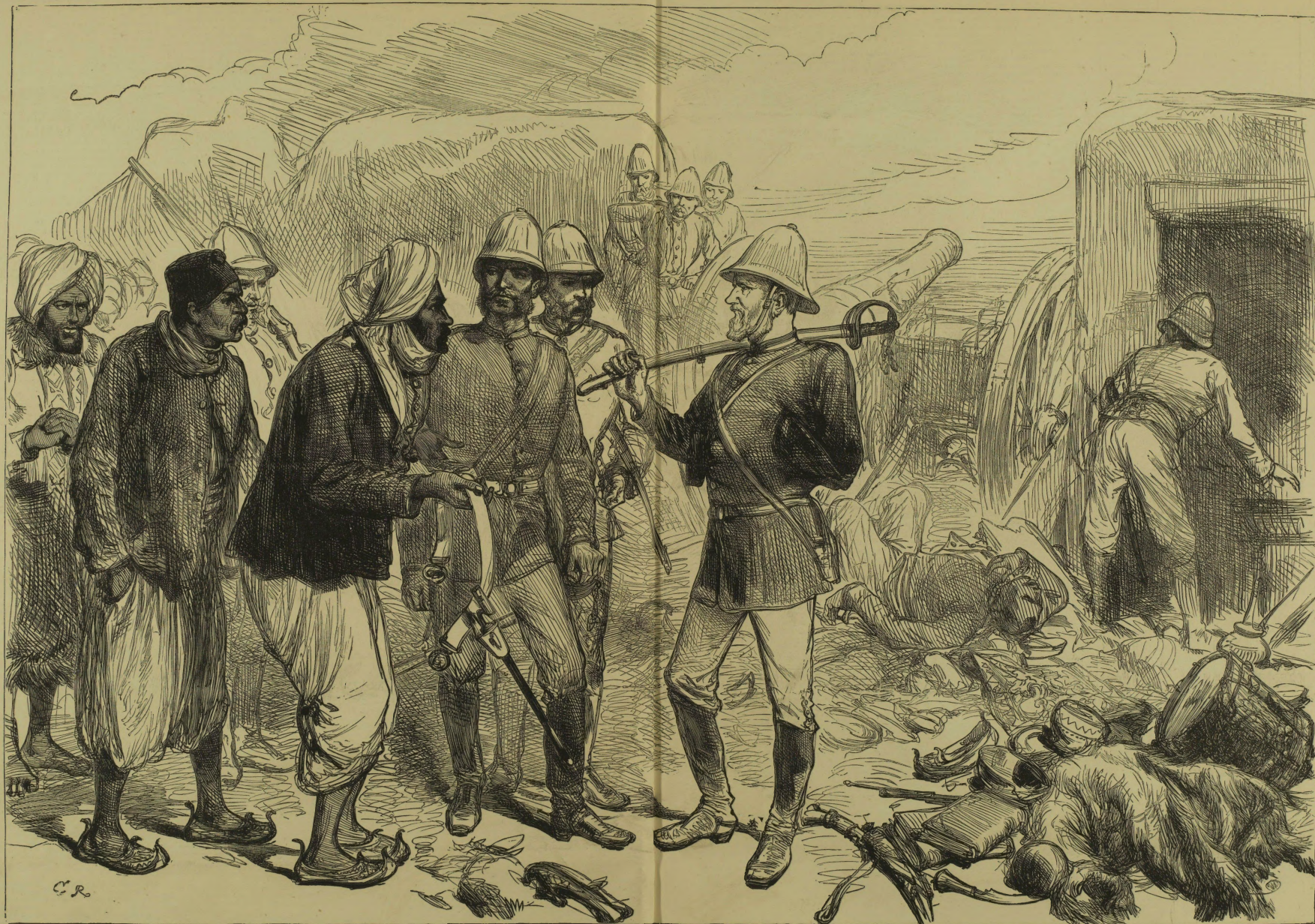
Altogether, since its formation the society has contributed to the saving of 26,051 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 980 gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £56,850. The character of these noble life-boat services has varied much, some having been performed during the darkness of night, others in the daytime; but nearly all have been rendered during stormy weather which would have prevented any ordinary open boat from accomplishing the rescue. Again, it is most satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the peril and exposure incurred by the gallant crews, not a single life was lost last year from the 269 life-boats of the society, although about 12,000 men were out in them on all occasions.

An institution so truly national and benevolent in its character will, we confidently hope, continue to maintain its firm hold on British sympathy and support.

Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 1243 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 62,461 sheep, and 1798 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain, by way of Canadian and United States ports, during the year 1878. The importations in 1877 were—7412 cattle, 6825 sheep, 373 pigs, and 298 horses; and in 1876, 2767 cattle, 2607 sheep, and 353 horses.

The revenue returns for the year, as well as for the quarter ending Dec. 31, were published on Tuesday evening. The national receipts during the twelve months have been £80,484,039, a net increase of £1,803,485 upon the returns of 1877. The revenue for the quarter amounted to £19,069,562, a net increase of £686,368 when compared with the receipts in the corresponding period of 1877. The net increase upon the first nine months of the financial year has been £720,749.

The *Publishers' Circular* gives the following statement of the new books and new editions of books which were published during the year:—Theology, sermons, Biblical, &c., 531 new books and 208 new editions; educational, classical, and philological, 424 new books and 162 new editions; juvenile works and tales, 319 new books and 129 new editions; novels, tales, and other fiction, 447 new books and 432 new editions; law, jurisprudence, &c., 93 new books and 36 new editions; political and social economy, trade and commerce, 133 new books and 48 new editions; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 119 new books and 28 new editions; voyages, travels, geographical research, 147 new books and 68 new editions; history, biography, &c., 312 new books and 118 new editions; poetry and the drama, 200 new books and 156 new editions; year books and serials in volumes, 225 new books and 15 new editions; medicine, surgery, &c., 176 new books and 57 new editions; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 409 new books and 122 new editions; miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons, 195 new books and 5 new editions; making a total of 3730 new books and 1584 new editions.



GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BROWNE ENTERING FORT ALI MUSJID.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Next Monday the Exhibition of Works by Old Masters and Deceased British Artists at the Royal Academy will open.

We learn from the *City Press* that there were eight deaths amongst members of the City Corporation last year—one Alderman and seven commoners.

By the liberality of the friends of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche, every child (some 150) received a toy and some clothing on Tuesday night. Those who were old enough dined off roast beef and plum-pudding.

The new Convalescent Ward of Westminster Hospital, decorated by the Kyrle Society, will be opened next Monday, with a Christmas Entertainment for the Patients. Presents of money, clothing, and toys, will be thankfully received by Miss Merryweather at the Hospital.

The Saddlers' Company have given £20 to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road; and the Company of Mercers have voted £25 as a donation to the Free Library (supported entirely by voluntary contributions), London-street, Bethnal-green, E.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear that Professor Ella, director of the Musical Union, has recovered the sight of the left eye by means of a surgical operation that has recently been successfully performed. The venerable Professor is restored not only to sight, but also to health and spirits, and is already engaged in arranging for the forthcoming new season of his excellent concerts.

A morning performance of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," conducted by Sir Michael Costa, will be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, next Saturday, the 11th inst., at half-past two. The principal vocalists will be the same as at the previous successful performance, including Mesdames Sherrington, Enequist, and Julia Elton; Messrs. E. Lloyd, Cummings, Wells, Bridson, Hilton, and Santley. This will be the first day performance given by the society.

A four days' bazaar was opened on Tuesday at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the congregation of which place of worship are raising the sum of £5000 as a testimonial to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate. Of this sum about £3000 has been subscribed, and the object of the bazaar is to provide the remainder. Mr. Spurgeon having declined to receive the money for himself, it is to be devoted, in accordance with his wish, to endowing almshouses established in connection with the Tabernacle.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in December the total number of paupers was 84,820, of whom 43,331 were in workhouses and 41,489 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1877 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1762; but, as compared with 1875, a decrease of 3187. The number of indoor paupers was, however, 6713 greater than in the corresponding week of 1875. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 695, of whom 534 were men, 131 women, and 30 children under sixteen.

Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips presided on Monday at the final meeting of the Mansion House Committee of the Princess Alice Relief Fund. A report, which was adopted, stated that the fund had reached £38,246 2s. 2d., of which more than £1400 had been received in a box placed outside the Mansion House. The number of claims found upon close investigation to deserve relief was 544; and £6440 was distributed among widows, £5135 among widowers, £5205 upon dependent and other relatives, and £17,525 upon purchased admissions of children to orphanages, or for their support in the care of friends; 212 children being provided for.

The Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution held its annual festival on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Covers were laid for ninety. Mr. H. P. Gilbey was in the chair. From the report it appeared that the income of the society last year, including legacies of £1000 from the late George Moore, £250 from the late Mr. J. Graham, and other gifts, was £6391. There are now 138 annuitants upon the funds, at an annual cost of £4400. Altogether, since the establishment of the society upwards of £37,000 has been paid to 195 pensioners. The chairman concluded an eloquent address by announcing a bequest from the late Mr. J. M. Sanders, an old commercial traveller, of £3500. The subscription lists afterwards read by Mr. Kaines, the secretary, amounted to about £1400, of which the chairman's list furnished £575.

There were 1762 births and 1900 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 433 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 85, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 34 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 22 from diphtheria, 62 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 428 to 650 in the five preceding weeks, declined to 634 last week, although they exceeded by 150 the corrected average weekly number: 455 resulted from bronchitis and 102 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2166 births and 2297 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 32.7 deg., and 5.4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 3.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 54.2 hours.

Thursday week was not a pleasant day for a Bank holiday, and there were not so many people to be seen out of doors as is usual on Boxing Day. Notwithstanding the thaw, the parks were visited by thousands of people. In Regent's Park it is estimated that there were about 50,000 persons; but the dangerous condition of the ice kept many off it. There were upwards of 9000 people on the Long Water, and about 6000 on the Round Pond, although the ice was rapidly breaking up. At most of the popular places of resort there was a considerable falling off in the number of visitors, compared with previous years. About 29,500 went to the Crystal Palace. At the Zoological Society's gardens the number of visitors was 25 per cent less than on Boxing Day last year. At the South Kensington Museum, at six o'clock, the number of visitors returned was 7107, against 14,238 in 1877; at the National Gallery, where in 1877 there were 14,870 visitors, there were this year not half that number; and at the British Museum it was computed that about two thirds of the average Boxing Day attendance of between 8000 and 10,000 was reached.

In connection with the coming Agricultural Exhibition in London it may be stated that the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in conjunction with the Lord Mayor's Committee, have already arranged for the distribution of the following prizes:—Live Stock: British horses, £2600; foreign horses, £650; asses and mules, £140; British cattle, £3517; foreign cattle, £2220; British sheep, £1755; foreign sheep, £250; goats, £60; and pigs, £300. Produce: Hops, £265; seed corn, £70; wool, £135; butter, £86; cheese, £360; hams and bacon, £180; preserved and fresh meats, £145; and farms and market gardens, £455, or in all £13,188. Additional

prizes are in contemplation. It is also proposed to illustrate in the show-yard the process of butter and cheese making, and the action of the several descriptions of farm implements, as well as to exhibit side by side their most ancient and modern forms. The Mansion House Fund now amounts to over £7000, a great part of which has already been voted for the prizes referred to, and the remainder will be absorbed in connection with the expenses of renting and draining the site of the exhibition. The Lord Mayor is about to make a fresh appeal for further funds, so as to ensure the monetary success of the exhibition and to provide additional prizes, and a public meeting in aid of the object will ere long be held in the City.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, soliciting aid for the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, writes as follows:—"A mortgage debt of £8500, a tolerably reliable though varying income of less than £2000 from all sources, a necessary expenditure averaging £6000 per annum for the efficient maintenance of sixty-one beds, and entirely without endowment—such is the lamentable position of this indispensable and most valuable hospital, the first established and the largest of its speciality in this or any other country, which since its foundation in 1842 has afforded the requisite medical and surgical relief to upwards of 70,000 of the sick poor, and in whose crowded out-patient department are found daily numerous cases urgently demanding indoor treatment. Add to this the necessity of closing every now and then some of the wards against these distressed applicants, and I venture to think you will agree with me that this is a case which merits the best consideration of your numerous benevolent readers, which it is the object of this letter to invoke. The Corporation of the City of London and some of the principal City Companies, to whom and to the public generally I deemed it my duty, as president of the hospital, to submit recently the foregoing facts, have by their prompt liberality, aided by a largely augmented grant by the committee of distribution of the Hospital Sunday Fund, enabled the committee of management to reoccupy fifteen of the free beds which had been for some time closed for want of funds. To maintain this position is the object of my present appeal."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Feuilles D'Album," op. 83; "Un Cahier de Valses," op. 145; and "First Sonatina," op. 146, are three works by Stephen Heller, the greatest living composer for the piano-forte. That first named comprises six exquisite morceaux, each full of melodic beauty, and with that individuality of style which distinguishes most of the composer's music. The waltzes, while marked with all the distinctive rhythm of the dance form, have a musical value far superior to that of the generality of such pieces. The sonatina will be found of great value for teaching purposes, being admirably calculated to serve as an introduction, for young pupils, to the study of the sonatas of the great masters. The works just named are published by Messrs. Forsyth Brothers, who have also issued three pleasing and characteristic pianoforte pieces by Carl Reinecke (the eminent conductor of the renowned Leipzig "Gewandhaus" concerts). All these pieces are admirably written for the instrument on which Herr Reinecke is so distinguished a performer, and the style of each is thoroughly in accordance with its title.

Messrs. Forsyth have likewise published L. S. Palmer's "Vocal Tutor," a cheap, but comprehensive, instruction-book for students of singing. It comprises explanations of the rudiments of music and the management of the breath, with scales and exercises, studies on the various difficulties of the vocal art, recitative singing, and other important matter.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have lately issued several pleasing vocal pieces. Mr. Charles Salaman's song, "Sweet, have the roses kissed thy face," is simple, both in melody and accompaniment, but may be made the vehicle of much expression by a singer of moderate vocal power if possessed of feeling and sentiment. Mr. Alfred Cellier's songs, "The ship sailing home from the west" and "I once had a dear little doll," are effective specimens of opposite styles. The first is an expression of sentiment and grief, the latter (a setting of lines from Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies") is an effective rendering of the childish incident narrated in the text. Mr. Cellier's ballad, "My Laddie," is a smooth and flowing melody, that is simple without being commonplace. The same gentleman has also produced a set of six "Pièces Dansantes" for the piano-forte, written in lively dance rhythms, and full of spirit and vivacity.

"Schulhoff Album," vols. 1 and 2. (Enoch and Sons.) These volumes form portions of the cheap "Litolff" series, published in quarto form. They contain thirty-one pianoforte pieces by a distinguished living pianist and composer for his instrument, whose works have been lately too much ignored. His music is characterised both by brilliancy and melodic charm and a certain amount of individuality which should long preserve it from oblivion. The reproduction, by Messrs. Enoch, of some of Schulhoff's best pieces, carefully edited by Mr. Berthold Tours, is therefore especially welcome, particularly as the publication is well engraved and printed and the price exceedingly small. The same publishers have issued "Till then," an effective song by Ciro Pinsuti. The melody is especially vocal and telling, although simple, and lies within a very moderate compass. Of a different character is "Pilot Joe," a baritone song, by Louis Diehl, impressed with the robust tone of the true nautical style.

"Perles Classiques." Under this title Messrs. Wood and Co. (of Great Marlborough-street) are issuing a series of pianoforte pieces, selected from the works of the best masters, and edited and fingered by Carlo Tieset. The second number contains Mendelssohn's "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," the execution of the leading passages in which is much facilitated by the copious fingering supplied.

"Souvenir D'Italie," and "Murmures Eoliens," are two brilliant "caprices" for the pianoforte, also by Carlo Tieset, and published by Messrs. Wood and Co. Each abounds in bravura passages of a very effective kind, the practice of which will tend to the acquirement of great executive facility.

"Judith's Invocation," published by Mr. Czerny, of Oxford-street, is a song composed by J. Concone. The words (referring to a sacred narrative) are translated from the French, and the musical setting is an effective piece, in the declamatory style, with several changes of key, giving good scope for the singer. "Gavotte," from Rameau's "The Temple of Glory," is a pianoforte transcription, by G. J. van Eyken, of a quaint and graceful dance piece from the opera named. This is also published by Mr. Czerny, as is his own transcription, for the pianoforte, of the celebrated piece for the violin, by Tartini, entitled "Trillo del Satanasso," said to have been heard by that great violinist, in a dream, executed by Satan. Mr. Czerny has likewise issued an effective "Gavotte" (No. 3), for pianoforte solo, by M. Roeder, and "Bon Voyage," a spirited galop, as pianoforte duet, by A. Buhl.

There is a rumour in town, says the *Sheffield Independent*, that a claim will shortly come before the Master of the Rolls to property in Sheffield said to be worth £150,000.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COUNTRY.

The Queen, in response to an appeal for contributions to the Cornish Miners' Distress Relief Fund, has directed General Ponsonby to express her deep sympathy, while regretting that she cannot give this special fund pecuniary aid. General Ponsonby adds that the accounts of the distress have greatly occupied her Majesty's attention, and that she is in constant correspondence as to the best means of attempting to alleviate the general suffering, which she deeply deplores.

The Princess of Wales has sent to Mr. Alderman Firth, of Sheffield, £50 towards the mitigation of the distress in that town. This is accompanied by a letter, in which her Royal Highness expresses her great regret at the existence of so much suffering in a place in which the Prince and Princess received such a welcome in 1875, during Mr. Firth's mayoralty. The Mayor has also received a telegram from Mr. Cross conveying his sympathy with the distressed classes and asking for a report as to its extent, together with the means for dealing with it. The Duke of Norfolk has subscribed £500, and the Duchess £100. Among the subscriptions received towards the relief is one of £100 from Sir E. Watkin, M.P.; £50 from the Marquis of Ripon; £50 from Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., of Thorncliffe; and £20 from Lady Mary Vyner. The Mayor received £200 on Saturday towards the relief fund from various sources. Many letters were received last Saturday by the Mayor sympathising with the distressed condition of the inhabitants and accompanied by subscriptions. One was from Miss Florence Nightingale, who sent £25, with a wish that it could be twenty times as much, and an intimation that she would repeat that subscription. The Mayor of Sheffield's Relief Fund on Wednesday amounted to £8600. Mr. Mundella, M.P., has sent several further subscriptions which he has obtained from friends. One of these was from Sir H. Holland, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Lucas, of Newport, Isle of Wight, contributed a quantity of clothing.

A meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in Leeds on Saturday to consider what steps should be taken to alleviate the distress which prevails in that town. It was resolved to open a subscription-list at once. The Mayor has received a letter from the Home Secretary asking for a report as to the amount of distress in the borough and the extent of the local means for meeting the same.

The Home Secretary has, in reply to inquiries, been informed by the authorities of Manchester and Sheffield that, although the distress in those places is very severe, they consider that it can be adequately met by local effort, assisted by voluntary contributions. Sixty-five thousand persons are now receiving relief in Manchester. In answer to a similar inquiry, Mr. Cross has been informed that distress in Staffordshire has not been found to be as general as was at first thought. The members for Newcastle-under-Lyme have given one hundred pounds each for distribution in the borough.

In the principal towns of Scotland the number of persons in a destitute condition is reported to be on the increase, and everywhere efforts are being made to relieve the sufferers.

The Lord Mayor of London, in reply to a suggestion for forming a Mansion House Fund for the relief of the distress in the country, has written to Mr. Philip Cazenove expressing his belief that a central fund would render valuable and effectual help if the public were satisfied that the state of distress was such as to demand it; but he deems it safer at present not to organise such a fund. Should the distress increase, however, and should it be thought advisable to institute a central relief organisation, the public may count upon his ready help.

At a meeting held at the London offices of the Charity Organisation Society on Monday the distress said to be existing in London was considered. Letters from thirty-four committees situated in various parts of the metropolis were read, showing that, though there was slackness of work in some parts, there was no exceptional distress in any of them.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JANUARY, 1879.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

During the year 1879 there will be only three Eclipses—two of the Sun and one of the Moon. The first is an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, on Jan. 22, but invisible from any part of Europe. Its time of central and annular Eclipse begins at 3 minutes after 10 o'clock a.m., Greenwich mean time, at a place near the western coast of South America, a little north of Valparaiso, thence across South America to its eastern coast, near the Rio Grande; across the South Atlantic Ocean to the western coast of Africa at a point a little north of the Orange River, thence across Africa trending northwards to the west coast near Mozambique, thence passing about 15 deg. east of Madagascar, and ending in the Indian Ocean at a point near 64 deg. east of Greenwich, and near latitude 8 deg. N., at 1h. 43m. p.m., Greenwich mean time. The northern and southern limiting lines of this Eclipse are somewhere more than 30 deg. north and south of the central line; and a Partial Eclipse will be visible at all places within these boundary lines, very large near the central line and small near the boundary lines. At the Cape of Good Hope, where the central line passes at some distance north of the Cape, the Eclipse will be large; at the time of the greatest phase nearly three fourths of the Sun's diameter will be eclipsed. At Madagascar about three fifths of the Sun's diameter will be obscured.

The Moon is very near Mars on the morning of the 19th, the closest approach will be at 6h. a.m., when Mars will be situated a little north of the Moon. She is near Mercury on the morning of the 20th. On Jan. 22 the Moon is near both Venus and Jupiter, being situated to the right of both these planets, Venus being situated between Jupiter and the Moon; the Moon on this day sets at 4h. 36m. p.m. She is also very near them on the evening of the next day, being situated to the left of both; the higher of the two planets is Jupiter. On this day the Moon sets at 5h. 54m., Venus at 5h. 3m. p.m., and Jupiter at 5h. 39m. p.m. During the evening of the 26th and 27th she is near Saturn, being to the right of him on the former and to the left on the latter evening. Her times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 8th	at 48 minutes after 11h.	in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 15th "	" 2 "	" 11 "
New Moon	" 22nd "	" 51 "	" 11 "
First Quarter	" 30th "	" 45 "	" 11 "

She is at her greatest distance from the Earth on the 1st, and again on the 29th, and at her least distance from it on the 14th.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 6h. 51m., or 1h. 17m. before the Sun; on the 11th he rises at 6h. 20m., or 1h. 45m. before the Sun; from this day the interval between the rising of this planet and the Sun decreases. On the 16th he rises at 6h. 25m., or 1h. 35m. before the Sun; on the 21st at 6h. 33m. a.m.; and on the last day at 6h. 50m., or 53 minutes before the Sun. He is stationary among the stars on the 5th, at his greatest western elongation (24 deg. 0min.) on the 10th, near the Moon on the 20th, and in his descending node on the 25th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 4h. 25m., or 26 minutes after sunset; this interval increases to 41 minutes by the 11th, to 56 minutes on the 21st, and to 1h. 10m. on the last day, on which day she sets at 5h. 56m. p.m. She is at her greatest distance from the Sun on the 10th, near the Moon on the 23rd, and near Jupiter on the 24th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 24m. a.m., or about 2h. 45m. before the Sun; he rises on the 11th at 5h. 22m. a.m., on the 21st at 5h. 18m., and on the last day at 5h. 12m. a.m., or 2½ hours before sunrise. He is in his descending node on the 10th, and near the Moon on the 19th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 31m. a.m., on the 15th at 9h. 18m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 4m. a.m.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 6h. 37m. p.m., or 2h. 37m. after the Sun; he sets on the 11th at 6h. 10m. p.m., on the 21st at 5h. 44m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 19m. p.m., or 33 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 23rd. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 10m. p.m., on the 15th at 1h. 28m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 40m. p.m.

Saturn is an evening star, and sets at 10h. 56m. p.m. on the 1st, at 10h. 21m. on the 11th, at 9h. 46m. on the 21st, and at 9h. 13m. p.m. on the last day. He is near the Moon on the 27th. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 9m. p.m., on the 15th at 4h. 18m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 3h. 20m. p.m.

The Mathematical Tripos Examination at Cambridge University began on Monday morning in the Senate House. There are 102 candidates.



GENERAL SIR FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, G.C.B., C.I.S., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

We give a Portrait of General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath and of the Star of India. He holds the chief command of her Majesty's military forces in the East Indies. His Excellency has served in the Army about forty years. At the commencement of the war on the Sutlej, in 1845, Captain Haines was appointed to act as military secretary to Sir Hugh Gough, then Commander-in-Chief. He was present at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and, upon the latter occasion, was severely wounded by grapeshot, his horse being at the same moment killed under him. For his conduct in this campaign he was promoted, on the recommendation of Lord Gough, and received a medal and one clasp. He served also, in the same capacity, throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, taking part in the affair of outposts at Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He attained the rank of Colonel in November, 1854, and served with the 21st Fusiliers through the campaign of the Crimea. He was made a Major-General in 1864, Lieutenant-General in 1873, and full General in October, 1877. He holds the colonelcy of the 104th Regiment (Bengal Fusiliers). The forces under his command in India may be briefly summarised as follows:—Fifty battalions of British infantry, nine regiments of cavalry,

and fifty-eight batteries of Royal Artillery—in all, 63,000 Europeans; while our native bayonets muster 100,000, and cavalry (regular and irregular) 19,000 sabres, together with a corps of sappers and miners. The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Shepherd and Bourne, of Calcutta.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. S. BIDDULPH, C.B.

This distinguished officer, who has been in active command of the advanced force of the expedition by way of Quetta to Candahar, belongs to the Royal Artillery. While yet a cadet in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he was brought into notice for an act of gallantry in saving the life of a brother student. Lieutenant or Captain Biddulph served throughout the Crimean campaign of 1854 and 1855, at the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava, and during the siege of Sebastopol. He was, for his services upon that occasion, promoted to the rank first of Major, next that of Lieutenant-Colonel, and received the Crimean medal with clasp, the Turkish medal and the Medjidieh Order, of the fifth class. He has held several high positions on the Head-quarter Staff in India, and is a very popular Brigadier, possessing the full confidence of all who have served under him.

The chief command of the Quetta expeditionary force is

held by General Sir Donald Stewart, an Indian officer who served with great distinction in many border skirmishes under Sir Colin Campbell, before the Mutiny, and in that campaign he acted in the Adjutant-General's Department, was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, and finally rose to the post of Deputy Adjutant-General of the Indian Army. He commanded the Bengal Brigade in the Abyssinian war, and subsequently was Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands. For some time he has been in command of a division in Bengal, but left England two months ago to take up his new appointment.

Christmas at the German Hospital was celebrated on Boxing night, when the wards were decorated with Christmas trees—which took their origin in Germany—transparencies with fitting biblical inscriptions, and other examples of the loving handiwork of the sisters in charge and the lady visitors. The Rev. Dr. Walbaum (honorary secretary of the hospital) took a leading part in the arrangement of the festivities, which opened with a Christmas hymn, sung by the company, after which each of the patients received a suitable present of some necessary article of clothing, the want of which had previously been ascertained by the sister of the ward. The company visited in succession all the wards, the children greeting their friends with a hymn.



THE AFGHAN WAR: PASS OF ALI MUSJID, IN THE KHYBER, WITH ADVANCED GUARD OF THE 14TH SIKHS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Although I failed to descry the Right Honourable the Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry in a private box at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday, the thirtieth of December, 1878, the audience assembled on the first night of Mr. Henry Irving's campaign as manager as well as actor was a curiously close realisation in flesh and blood of the lithographed picture, "At the Play," in the Christmas number of the *World*. "Everybody in London" had flocked to the Lyceum to do honour to Mr. Irving—that is to say, you yourself were there; and out of some twenty hundred faces you may have recognised some fifty that you knew, intimately or slightly. That is quite sufficient to constitute "everybody" from a "society" point of view.

Concerning Mr. Irving's impersonation of Hamlet I must not, of course, say one word. Dramatic critics are too fearfully formidable personages to be interfered with; and the Aristarchus of this Journal (a Happy New Year to him!) might do all kinds of dreadful things to me were I to trespass on his domain. Still, as an old dabbler in size and whitewash and an old wielder of the "double-tie," brush and the "lining tool," I may be allowed to bear testimony to the exceptional excellence of the scenery executed for "Hamlet" by Mr. Hawes Craven. It is not only admirable from an artistic point of view, but equally remarkable for its construction and mechanical arrangement. The change from the platform to the "other part," where Hamlet has his interview with the Ghost, is surprisingly rapid, skilful, and smooth; and the Churchyard scene is one of the most effective "sets" that I have ever witnessed.

Still, a little philology and a touch of archaeology may be permissible in the matter of the Prince of Denmark. A courteous correspondent, who has inadvertently omitted to sign his name to his communication, asks me to take note of the Shakspearean "solecism" of Ophelia (in the mad scene) calling for her "coach." Were there any "coaches" in Hamlet's time? Well, what is a coach? "If by this name," says the learned Beckmann (*History of Inventions*), "we are to understand every kind of covered carriage in which one can with convenience travel, there is no doubt that coaches were known to the ancients." The *arcera*, a carriage used by sick and infirm persons, is mentioned in the Twelve Tables; of later introduction was the *carpentum* (figured in my French edition of Anthony Rich's *Dictionary of Antiquities* as a two-wheeled, two-horsed vehicle, with a tilt or arched covering); and of still later date were the *carruca* cited by Pliny, which were probably four-wheeled. Latin *carruca*, Italian *carrozza*, French *carrosse* or *carosse*, Spanish *coche*. There is likewise a questionable Hungarian etymon, which it is said was the derivation of the German *kutsche*, or, as Beckmann puts it, *gutsche*. The transition to the English "coach" is obvious in its easiness. But turning again to the learned Beckmann, I find that it was not until the end of the sixteenth century that John of Finland, returning from England, took with him to Sweden, among other articles of luxury, a coach. Hitherto the great Scandinavian ladies, when they travelled, rode on pillions behind their lords on horseback. When it rained they wore mantles of waxed cloth. Hear this, O Macintosh! There were "ladies' waterproofs" in the Elizabethan age. Touching John of Finland's English coach, the vehicle might speedily have travelled from Sweden to Denmark.

But the question of my courteous correspondent will find its most simple solution if he will turn to last Saturday's *Spectator*, and read therein a very lucid series of comments as to how Hamlet should be dressed, in a letter from Mr. Schütz Wilson. The writer points out the folly of groping about in the dark in quest of the costumes which may or may not have been worn in Denmark at the epoch of the "Amleth" chronicled by Saxo Grammaticus; and he boldly suggests that the personages in the play should all be dressed according to the fashions of the age of Elizabeth. When Shakspeare mentioned "a coach," he had probably an Elizabethan horse-litter in his mind's eye; and indeed all the manners, customs, usages, and observances cited in Hamlet are English and Elizabethan, and not Scandinavian. If a manager, bitten by the craze of realistic revivalism, tried to make the costumes in "Hamlet" really Danish, Marcellus and Bernardo, Francisco and the rest, should be made to wear, that cold night on guard, huge fur coats and sealskin caps, instead of camel mantles and light steel morions. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Schütz Wilson, whose common-sense views should definitely settle the costume controversy, and collaterally dispose of the so-called "solecisms" of Shakspeare. There are more in Milton: witness the heavy artillery in "Paradise Lost."

Mem.: Why does Mr. Henry Irving pronounce "caviar," more appropriately spelt "caviar," as a word of four syllables? Does he intend that it should scan with the surname of the ubiquitous Major Cavagnari? "Caviar" is tri-syllabic, Mr. Irving; and to burden it with an additional syllable is as absurd as it would be to write—

Ca-vi-a-re
Brings night-mar-e.

We are promised yet another new magazine, or rather a new shilling monthly miscellany, combining the best features of the *Nineteenth Century* of the existing epoch and the *Household Words* of eight-and-twenty years ago. An admirable amalgam. The new venture is to have for a title the very comprehensive one of "Time;" and it will be conducted by Mr. Edmund Yates. Alexander sighed for more worlds to conquer; and the modern "Atlas" is, it would seem, not averse from adding another globe to his burden. "More Worlds than one," quoth the illustrious Sir David Brewster.

I may just hint that I have not the slightest intention of seeking to contribute to the pages of "Time"—my "time" for magazine writing is fast drawing to a close, and I can only do my best to be faithful to a couple of my old loves, one resident in "Belgravia," and the other in Piccadilly; albeit she was wont to dwell with a "gentleman" named "Sylvanus Urban," at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; so I may with a lighter heart wish all success to Mr. Yates's "Time." "There is room for us all," said to me Mr. Thackeray when, some seventeen years ago, having finished my work in the "Cornhill," I started the magazine called "Temple Bar." Curiously enough, my sub-editor in T. B. was Mr. Edmund Yates; and he subsequently succeeded me in the editorship, doing the work much better than I had ever done it. It is a very grand thing to edit a magazine; but when you have to write a leading article on six out of every seven days in the week, you do not feel very much inclined to pore half the night through over more or less illegible contributions sent to you by unknown ladies and gentlemen. I used to make about fifty deadly enemies *per mensem* in the T. B. time, owing to my inability to read crabbed manuscripts; and even now, when I have nothing whatever to do with any kind of editing, the unknown ladies and gentlemen persist in sending me bolsters of "copy," accompanied by polite requests that I

will read them, and tell the writers what I think of their productions. I candidly own that I do not think anything of them—for I never, by any chance, look at them. If I did, I should not be able to pay the butcher; nor could I pass the buttermilk without blushing. If people could only be made to understand that a journalist has to work for his living, and that to him time literally means bread!

I mentioned Mr. Thackeray's name just now; and that reminds me that some months since, in this column, I drew attention to the projected issue of an *édition de luxe*, on the most sumptuous scale, of the works of the illustrious author of "Vanity Fair." The project is now in active course of magnificent realisation. I have been permitted to see the first eight volumes out of an aggregate of twenty-four to be published by Messrs. Smith and Elder. Two grand imperial octavo volumes are devoted to "Vanity Fair," two to "Pendennis," two to "The Newcomes," one to "Esmond" and two to the "Virginians," of which one instalment has appeared. Many thousands of pounds must have been spent in Messrs. Smith and Elder's spirited enterprise of making the name of William Makepeace Thackeray "small sweet, and blossom in the dust." Type cut and cast expressly for the work; the steel and copper-plate engravings printed on real China paper and mounted on plate paper; and many new illustrations by eminent artists—let me mention among them M. Du Maurier as an illustrator of "Esmond"—in addition to Thackeray's own inimitably characteristic etchings and wood drawings. Such are a few of the features of an *édition de luxe*, which is to be strictly limited to one thousand copies, and which, in its entirety, recalls the brightest typographical triumphs of Baskerville and Firmin-Didot.

Mr. John Tenniel never drew a sweeter, a more pathetic, and a more powerful cartoon than the one in this week's *Punch*, picturing 1879 as a helpless little new-born babe deserted on a doorstep, and revealed in the light of a bull's-eye held by a burly policeman; while 1878, bereaved and disconsolate, flees away into the depths, shrouded in sombre garments, and covering her forlorn face with one hand. "Well; you are a poor-looking little beggar," says Policeman John Bull, bending over the helpless infant; "but we must make the best of you." Mr. Tenniel has made the very best of the pictorially hackneyed theme of the Old Year and the New. By-the-way, I drank the Old Year out and the New Year in in Victoria-street, Westminster, almost within the shadow of the Old Abbey, and amidst a rare gathering of the very oldest of old friends. The which pleasant remembrance impels me (I hope that I am not taking a liberty) to wish the Happiest of New Years to all the friends whom I do not know. G. A. S.

HISTORY IN THE ROUGH.

I.—BAYEUX AND ITS TAPESTRY.

There are in the world many people to whom the reading of history is an impossibility—who would find even Froude dull and Green long-winded. To them dates are direful things, and kings and queens beings of pasteboard and paint, quite lifeless and uninteresting, except when they are made to assist in games of loo or cribbage. Such people may like novels, and sometimes can even endure biographies; but the subtle and extended drama of history is altogether too large for them, and too abstract—they cannot grasp it, it has no reality, no humanity, for them.

Such persons lose a good deal of pleasure, and many praiseworthy attempts have been made to inoculate them with the love of historical lore, and to convey this wholesome food to them in some palatable disguise, particularly in that (generally so dreary) form of adulterated fiction known as the "historical novel." Painters, too, have done their best to familiarise the non-literary classes with their most notable ancestors; and dramatic poets have worked in this field with some success—Shakspeare has reproduced more than an entire century of his country's life.

But, as a rule, those who do not naturally take to history never like history; the reality of its characters and events does not come home to them, and it has not thus the power to move them which a novel—with its imaginary but commonplace beings—possesses; nor is there, it seems to us, any way but one of bringing these things vividly before such dull or slothful eyes.

This way is by no means a new one; it is constantly being tried, frequently succeeds, and, it must be allowed, frequently fails. Yet, if given a fair chance, it ought to be effectual; and it is at all events pleasant, practicable for everybody, and in these days easy for most people. Try it—on yourself, if need be, or on anyone else to whom Macaulay, Carlyle, Froude, are sealed books; it will be an enjoyment, and probably a profit. Tell the unhistorical one what a pleasure he loses; get him to confess that he would be glad to enjoy it—to find the interest in a true story which at present a novel only holds for him; and induce him to give history one more chance—to choose the country and the period in which he will try to be interested, to get some very slight knowledge of it—and to go to the places where its chief events occurred.

It is astonishing what a reality it gives, with many minds, to chronicles which would otherwise be vague and unreal to them, this visiting the scenes of their great events: battle-fields, castles, and cathedrals, perhaps hardly changed since the one eventful day—centuries ago—which made them famous. With ever so little goodwill, the sight of the Coliseum, of Domrémy, of Falaise, or of Waterloo, may make a reader; and even, though the historical monuments of London are too familiar to strongly impress many people, there are many quiet country places in England—Battle Abbey and Marston Moor, and a hundred others—which need only a fair chance to awaken an interest which need never sleep again.

But of all districts in which places whose names are familiar to us are to be found, there are none, perhaps, more interesting to an Englishman than Normandy. Here was born the king with whom our history seems almost to begin; here was our chief battle-ground with France for centuries; here are Harfleur, of whose siege Shakspeare has told us; Rouen, where Joan of Arc was burnt; Falaise and Bayeux, with their memories of the Conquest—Bayeux, indeed, most of all, with its wonderful picture-history of that time, worked (there can be little doubt) by those who had seen and known William and Harold, Odo the Bishop, perhaps even Edward himself. To visit this little town is, in itself, the commencement of a historical education.

It is nowadays an insignificant place—dull and unprosperous—the population is decreasing, not quickly, but steadily: in 1832 there were almost ten thousand inhabitants, there are now but eight thousand five hundred. A good deal of lace is manufactured here, and a good deal of butter; but there is not at all a busy air about the town—and, indeed, both lace-making and butter-making seem occupations of rather a tranquil and sleepy order, which have not changed very much since the Conquest, which show (so far as the unlearned in butter and lace are aware) but little sign of improvement or deterioration.

Yet Bayeux is exceedingly picturesque; indeed it may be that dulness and picturesqueness often enough go together. Why should they not? Change, progress, business, seem alien alike to each. To be behind the age, to be thus unlike the age, is interesting: what is interesting is usually picturesque; and Bayeux satisfies this condition by being well behind, not only this age, but the last, and probably the last but one. Indeed, one almost fancies that if William the Conqueror were to repeat his visit thither of eight hundred years ago he would pronounce it to-day (as no doubt he did then) "rather slow."

And it has another quality which—though it seems heresy to say so—really goes very often with genuine picturesqueness: it is rather ugly. The cathedral, which some enthusiastic French gazetteer calls a "majestic pile," is very quaint, altogether heterogeneous—it was six hundred years a-building—and almost hideous. The streets are narrow, uneven, and gloomy; the houses low, and a good many of a grey stone, stern and formidable; nothing is lively, fresh, or pretty—nothing, at least, that we have been fortunate enough to see there. There is, indeed, a large green, bordered with trees, which is pleasant and rather English; and there is, just out of the town, a railway station, which is modern, of course, but modern in a dull, repellent, monotonous sort of way.

Approaching the town from the station, one is not favourably prepossessed; the road has the unpicturesqueness of so many French roads, there is no view, there are only—now and then—some whining, unwashed children begging for *sous*. (Beggars are so rare in France that one notices the exception; and that one ought, perhaps, to be charitable, and not assume that this family is always represented at the Bayeux station). If you ask the way to the town, you are told to take the second turning on the left and keep on *tout droit*—an expression which means as nearly as possible nothing at all; the German *gerade aus* does not approach it for vagueness. In this particular case "right on" would (it seems likely) take one into the open country again; but another sharp turn to the left brings us into a street—narrow, old-fashioned, and odorous—which leads to the cathedral, behind which is the *Palais de Justice*, and above which, after another street, lies the green before mentioned, and thereby the museum with the tapestry.

So far, this description of the town has perhaps hardly sounded attractive; and, indeed, Bayeux is not an attractive town—for a flying visit. All is sombre, dull, very old, but intensely characteristic; all is full of the spirit of the age when Bayeux really did "flourish." It is a warlike place—a place recalling memories of feudalism, of barons, men-at-arms, and serfs. One can well believe that it has twice been burnt down in time of war—once by the quarrelling sons of the great William, and again, two hundred years later, by Philip, brother of Charles the Bad. The very people strike one, at the first glance at all events, as the survivors of citizens harassed by constant war; they are heavier, slower than most Frenchmen—Norman among the Normans, perhaps even lacking some of the ready politeness of France.

One cannot but feel how much there is to study here, what an interesting life this would be to examine *de près*, how one would like to spend some months at Bayeux—not for amusement, *bien entendu*, but with some work to do, besides the daily growing acquaintance with the solid, heavy, unchanging existence of the place. One would surely get fond of the town, in spite of (or because of) its queerness, the superstitions certain to be flourishing in such a soil, its old savage strength, its present rather dismal want of prosperity. One would become thoroughly familiar with that extraordinary cathedral, built and destroyed more than once before the burning of the town in 1106, then rebuilt so gradually that it was not finished till the eighteenth century—each period leaving on it, in passing, the impress of its style. Real beauty, solemn massiveness, and downright ugliness, are mixed in its weatherbeaten form; the result is incongruous—unattractive, perhaps, at first sight, yet always interesting. Of the spires at the end, a worthy English antiquary (one Dr. Dibdin) was sorely puzzled to know what to say—"they are rather lofty than elegant," he hesitatingly remarks; and then declares, with a sudden burst of candour, that "in truth they are, in respect to form and ornament, about as sorry performances as can be seen." True, oh, Doctor Dibdin! But do not let us quit the cathedral without remarking the unusual beauty of the flying buttresses on the exterior of the nave—it almost puzzles one, as they catch the eye which, critical and somewhat dissatisfied, is regarding the grey, green, yellow walls of the strange old place.

In a few moments we must set ourselves to the vain task of asking the natives where their celebrated tapestry is to be seen (they have evidently never heard of it); but first let us look at one or two of the oldest and quaintest of the quaint old houses of the place. There is one in wood, just opposite the cathedral, adorned with queer mediæval figures; another, in the Rue Franche, which seems to belong to the fourteenth or perhaps the fifteenth century; and another, the most interesting and the best known of all, dating from about a century later, is in the Rue Saint Malo, and has had the odd fate of being turned into an office of the "Great Western" Railway (of France)—the last thing one could imagine happening at Bayeux!

The Dublin Corporation on Monday unanimously resolved to present the freedom of the city to General Grant on his arrival, and the incoming Lord Mayor, Sir John Barrington, will invite him to a banquet at the Mansion House.

The Marquis of Hertford, Earl Manvers, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Earl Fortescue, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, M.P., Mr. Michael Biddulph, M.P., Mr. Osman Ricardo, and other gentlemen, have returned 10 per cent of their rents on account of the hardness of the times.

On Boxing night an entertainment was given to the working classes of Kingston-on-Thames, at the expense of the Mayor, Mr. H. Shrubsole, and the members for Mid-Surrey, Sir Henry Peek and Sir Trevor Lawrence. More than 2000 persons were present.

Mr. Gladstone completed his sixty-ninth year on Sunday. He received on the occasion a silver axe, of the size of an American axe, bearing the inscription, "Presented to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., by a few admiring friends." The head of the axe is of solid silver, the handle is of ebony.

The York Race Committee held their annual meeting on Monday, when it was stated that during the year they had given £1880 added money to stakes, and had expended in drainage, construction of stewards' lawn, and other permanent improvements, about £561. On the year's proceedings they carry forward a balance of nearly £1000.

The Irish National teachers held their usual congress on Monday in Dublin, and passed resolutions in favour of an increase of salaries to the English and Scotch level, and greater facilities for pensions and residences. Afterwards a meeting in their favour was held at the Mansion House, at which Mr. Sherlock, M.P., Mr. Gray, M.P., and Mr. Brooks, M.P., spoke, all in behalf of the teachers.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

The second Winter Exhibition, comprising another splendid collection of drawings by Old Masters, together with a display of recent work in water colours of our own living artists, such as we may well be proud of, was opened on Monday last at Sir Coutts Lindsay's handsome galleries in New Bond-street.

Commencing our survey with the old masters' drawings in the east rooms, we venture at once to express a suspicion that a visitor—and everyone the least interested in art should be a visitor—may be liable to some misconceptions relating to these drawings, if he be not an artist, or well acquainted with the purposes and means of draughtsmanship generally; and particularly if he be not aware of the precise technical objects and procedure of a painter in the inception and conduct of a picture in and through the stage of design. We think, therefore, that it is of prime importance to remember, in the first place, that a large proportion of these drawings were not intended to be final and complete in themselves. Here are memoranda or shorthand notes of motives, or first projects for pictures—as, for instance, the "Allegorical Composition" (91) by Leonardo da Vinci, the "Design" (507) by Raphael, and many similar sketches by Michael Angelo, Rubens, Rembrandt, and other of the greatest masters—which the uninitiated may heedlessly pass, impressed only by carelessness, slightness, and inaccuracy of draughtsmanship hard to reconcile with the renown of the great names they bear; and yet the artist and critical student, ignoring—unconscious even of—imperfections due to the heat and haste of a first conception, will find in these same memoranda evidences of the highest æsthetic invention and the finest skill and science in composition. To place our minds in a right attitude of patient inquiry before this noble collection, to adequately appreciate and profitably enjoy it, we have to inquire what was each master's intention in a given drawing, what purpose it had to subserve, whether it may have been executed merely for practice in the ordinary course of study, or whether it was to be a "trial sketch," or "working drawing" for a picture, and if the latter, whether as a guide to the general effect or simply for transference of the outlines (by pin-prickings or indentation with a stylus through the contours, or other mode of tracing) to a panel, like Nos. 403 and 101: thereby furnishing the foundation of an oil painting, or to the *intencato* of a wall, for fresco operations. The "working drawing" we usually find well advanced, though not necessarily so. Generally, however, the closest observation will be seen in the studies of details, as in those by Lorenzo di Credi, Leonardo, and others, of happy "casts" of drapery not to be caught again. But for transient expression, or fleeting effect, a hasty "blot" had often to suffice. Thus, and further, we have to consider whether the artist's attention was mainly directed to the co-ordination of the lines, or the exact definition of the contours, or the distribution and massing of the light and shade; whether he simply sought to superficially render the salient characteristics or to penetrate to the profoundest sources of expression—to grasp the ensemble synthetically or analyse the details.

Then, we have here, by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rembrandt, and others, numerous separate tentative arrangements of the same subject; different *poses* of the same figure; or changes in the point of view—none of them, perhaps, corresponding precisely with the picture for which they were executed. The studies for a "Dead Christ" (495) on one sheet, and another sheet of studies (502) by Michael Angelo, are highly instructive instances of alternative designs, besides being consummate examples of mastery of the human figure. These, with others by the same master, several Leonardos, and many other priceless specimens of the Italian schools, are, we may say *en passant*, from the collection left by General Guise to Christ Church College—a collection which, being almost unknown yet extremely important, forms one of the most attractive portions of the exhibition. Or—returning to the thread of our observations—it may be that we shall discover in one and the same drawing sundry *pentimenti*—i.e., traces of alterations, as in various portions of the central figure in the remarkable large sombre cartoon in black chalk, by Michael Angelo, for "A Symbolical Representation of Charity" (490). The examination and comparison of these alternative motives and *pentimenti* is as interesting as inspecting the emendations of a poet's manuscript. At other times we may observe a drawing so close a counterpart of some known masterpiece that the very colours appear in their equivalent "values," as near as may be, in black and white, as well as the values in light and shade. But as this could hardly have happened before the design was executed in colour we have in such a case probably a working drawing for an engraver, if not a copy by the engraver himself. But, frequently, the drawing—notably several by Mantegna, Albert Dürer, and Rembrandt—is made to be engraved or etched from by the painter himself, without the intervention of a picture from the drawing. In this and other processes of reproduction it would naturally often occur that the scale of the original design had to be enlarged or reduced in the transfer by the master or his pupils. For this purpose the original drawing was ruled with squares, as may be seen, among others, in No. 64, by Luca Signorelli; and a corresponding number of squares, but larger or smaller, being ruled on the surface intended to receive the transfer, the copying of the proportionate quantities in each square became easy. A most noteworthy characteristic of many of the drawings, especially those by the earlier and greatest masters, is that in the first scheme of the design, the figure or figures are drawn nude, though destined to be clothed subsequently with more or less drapery—witness the "Madonna and Child with St. John" (534), by Raphael; the group in No. 289 by Rembrandt, and several other instances. The object was obviously to thoroughly understand the position, attitude, and gesture of each figure, limb, and extremity, without any (frequently misleading) covering, and to preserve the necessary and true forms beneath in an accordant disposition of folds.

Nor in this most interesting study of the drawings by old masters are even the materials employed to be regarded as of insignificant import. On the contrary, not only is the choice of materials indicative of the purpose and temperament of individual artists, but also of the tendencies of whole schools and epochs. In the early Italian schools, and with Albert Dürer and other early northern masters, inspired as they were with religious sentiment, and seeking to embody it in non-sensuous forms—as, also, in the infant purity of the secular classical Renaissance—we find a preference for the pen (probably the fine crow or goose quill), by reason of the sharp severe strokes it affords; or for the silver point and the lines of exquisite delicacy and tenuity which it yields. Such lines or strokes are best adapted to describe the subtle inflexions of outline in the human figure and the graceful volutes of drapery. With the silver point—so subtle are its markings—the most evanescent spectre of expression may be felt after till it be evoked—half unconsciously it may be to the artist himself, as though the instrument were some sentient thing of magic. Hence it is in special request with masters of expression such as Leonardo. Occasionally two or three experimental lines may be seen side by side, the final line, which the artist deemed the most correct,

being sometimes more enforced; but, even if not so enforced, the eye instinctively selects the truest line, and the artist often left the lines of equal strength in reliance upon the eclecticism of the eye. For the silver point the paper is prepared with a dilute distemper tint of pink, blue, or cream colour, so as to present a "tooth" to the metal. The tone of the paper supplies the "middle tint," and the lights are heightened thereon by body colour white. The white may be seen in some of the early drawings brilliant as the day it was applied, as in those of Fra Angelico and Lorenzo di Credi. Frequently, however, the white, having been prepared from lead and subsequently exposed to a damp or impure atmosphere, has turned black. This accounts for the falsification of the scale of effect, and consequent lifelessness, in the "Group of Standing Figures" (69) by Filippino Lippi, in several drawings by Perugino, as likewise for the dirty spots in some sketches by Rubens, Vandyke, and others of still later date. The modelling or shading may be executed with the pen or point by means of "hatching" in lines parallel or crossed, straight or curved, according to the flatness or roundness of the surface to be imitated.

But as the silver point and chalks may be used so as to yield more uniform texture, very eligible for rendering soft melting gradation, they were much employed in this way and for this purpose by Leonardo and others, as in his exquisite "Study of a Female Head" (89), the "Head of a Child" (85), both in silver point, and the very beautiful "Virgin and Child" (93), in black chalk. Washes of bistre or sepia played an important rôle, too, in shading from the earliest times. A few drawings modelled and shaded with pen lines in the mode that the burin is used, especially those on vellum, can hardly be distinguished from highly finished engravings. A most remarkable instance of this is presented in the allegorical coat of arms with a skull and winged helmet (600), by Albert Dürer, which (assuming that it is correctly described as a pen-and-ink drawing) it is quite impossible to distinguish with the naked eye on wintry days in London from the artist's well-known engraving of the same subject. The burin, although a very ungrateful implement and very different from the pen or silver point, was adopted by the early "painter-engravers" for in some respects analogous reasons—because it yields in competent hands lines of sculptural sharpness and expressional character. Chalk—the kindly smooth-textured Italian natural product (free from the harsh grittiness of modern French cuté, and far clearer in tone and working than plumbago)—is susceptible of a fine point, yet admits of greater power than the silver point, therefore it has been extensively used in figure-drawing. And the red variety (a great favourite with Titian and the other Venetians, Correggio, and the colourists generally) supplies something of the *morbidessa* of flesh. For cartoons and large first sketches and studies of effect vine charcoal is incomparable, owing to its workable freedom, its power of tone, and the facility with which it may be effaced. As mere scholastic proficiency in draughtsmanship of a less searching kind became common, the more blunt but flexible reed pen was adopted. And, later on, when picture-makers thought little of a scarcely attainable ideal of form and expression, and seldom aspired at more than pictorial and decorative effect, the reed-pen outlines were filled in with looser, heavier washes of sepia and Indian ink, to study the stronger effects required; or drawing proper began to be merged in the coloured sketch, as we see here in the interiors by Ostade. Finally came etching (only, however, represented here indirectly), a somewhat *ad captandum* art, limited in its resources, useful chiefly for furnishing the means of rapidly reproducing artistic motives, but when autographic, or not used for copying merely, closely related to other less cumbersome and uncertain modes of original drawing. Having, however, discussed the nature of etching in our last Number, we need not reopen the subject here. The preceding remarks touching materials should be understood as only of general application. The artist must not be a slave to his materials; and some of the greatest masters—notably Raphael himself—constantly varied the materials employed, in accordance with the object in view and the effect to be obtained.

We have yet to take into account other most important factors in any just estimate of the contents of this exhibition before we can correctly gauge the strictly individual powers, bias, or style of a given master. It is curious to encounter scholastic influences and mannerisms in the old masters' drawings direct from nature—where assuredly we might least expect to find them—not less marked than in their colouring. Fashion had its influence in art as in other things, then as now. Recognisable fashions, traceable to the *caposcuola*, or prior to him, prevail in representing the human figure from the Giottoeschi, the early Paduan, Umbrian and Tuscan, down to the later Milanese, Florentine, and Roman schools. And the departure from nature is sometimes considerable, as in the lank, rickety figures, the attenuated ankles and diminutive extremities, of the Peruginese school. The accident of the choice of a particular model, as we seem to see more clearly in these drawings direct from the model, probably originated the prevalent types, quite as often or as much as the ideal feeling or invention of the master. To such accident may be due the change in Raphael's Madonnas from the type followed under his master, Perugino, to that of his later works; as likewise the peculiar type of Botticelli's Madonnas and those of other masters; and even, in a measure, the Titans of Michael Angelo, and the bewitching yet set, superficial smile of Leonardo's syrens.

We cannot fail, moreover, to observe here that the knowledge of the human form, of foreshortening and perspective, was the slow growth of two centuries. We may perceive, inferentially, that Michael Angelo owed much to Signorelli and Andrea del Verrocchio, to Squarcione and Masaccio, as well as to his own studies in anatomy. Squarcione's great work in the Paduan school—that of directing the attention of his scholars to classical sculpture—is clearly indicated in his "Ancient Sacrifice" (56), which, if not a direct copy of an antique relief, evinces, in the graceful outlines, just proportions of the figures, and treatment generally, a close reference to some classical alto-relievo. And the impulse he thus gave to figure draughtsmanship is shown to be continued by his pupil, Andrea Mantegna, in the "Festival of Bacchus" (37), and other classical or allegorical compositions; and probably also in the beautifully-finished drawing "An Antique Roman Sacrifice" (393), attributed, upon no evidence so far as we know, and with little probability, to Francesco Francia. What was the kind of master Leonardo had in Andrea del Verrocchio, accepting the sheet of drawings numbered 401 and 402 as from his hand, and what was the impulse he, with others of his contemporaries, gave to the scientific study of the proportions and anatomy of the human figure may be perceived in the interesting diagrams of these sheets. Among these diagrams are views of the human body (with its principal muscles) from the front, from behind, and the side, in juxtaposition, for comparison, and perhaps to suggest an ideal unity. Others lay down canons of proportion in "faccie," "teste," and "cubiti," and illustrate the gradually increasing measurement in heads of the body from infancy to maturity. The acquaintance of several masters with architecture was, of course, a great assistance in the construction of architectural backgrounds; and the

practice of modelling and sculpture by Michael Angelo, Leonardo, Verrocchio, and many other early masters, gave them a familiarity with form and knowledge of anatomy difficult to acquire by simply drawing on the flat, and likewise greatly facilitated the rendering of foreshortening. For the figures of the Assumption in the cupola of the duomo at Parma, that float in defiance of gravitation, and could not have been drawn from Nature (several studies for which are here), Correggio executed models and suspended them in the required positions so as to realise the foreshortening. Nothing indeed is illustrated more forcibly throughout this exhibition than the importance of ceaseless reference to the nude. Another axiom which this collection seems to establish is that the painter was great not by virtue of genius or any other unknown quantity, call it what you will, but exactly in proportion to the pains he took with his preliminary work and in preparing himself for that work. And what a lesson from the great of old to the living artist is all this conscientious care, this logical evolution, step by step, this patient scientific construction of elements never intended to meet the eye—never intended to figure in a "Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies."

Yet, notwithstanding the admiration we must and may legitimately entertain for these drawings, we have to take care that their suggestive charm, more particularly that of the sketches, does not tempt us to over-rate their independent value: the measure of their suggestiveness being sometimes, perhaps, rather that of the ignorance or knowledge we bring to them, than of their inherent merit. It is highly interesting and instructive to be admitted, as it were, at once into the artist's workshop, and the very laboratory of his brain; yet be sure there is some deficiency in ourselves if we do not, after inspecting these drawings, approach the finished pictures of most of the masters with enlightened interest, and enjoy them with new zest; and if that most distinctive characteristic of the painter's work—colour—is not more precious in our eyes. After all, we have here but art in a more or less elementary, imperfect form—a skeleton, though wondrously fashioned, and wondrously adapted to its functions. It is a fallacy to suppose that the natural conditions and aspect of form itself is fully expressed even in the most finished drawing, or can be entirely dissociated from colour, and exhaustively studied separately. There are pearly tints on the receding surfaces of a face, losing themselves sometimes in warm reflexes of the same value in tone, wherewith Nature limns the last exquisite touches of modelling and expression, which cannot be translated into black and white, and cannot be distinguished by its gamut from flesh stains, any more than a single voice can compass a choral harmony; just as there are passages of purple aerial distance which a draughtsman cannot discriminate accurately in tone from a neighbouring yellow corn-field. Sculpture in the round is the only true embodiment of absolute form, and that is an ideal or non-natural one.

We have been induced to submit these generalised observations through feeling that it would be useless to review so special and unfamiliar as well as so important a collection without persistently bearing them in mind, while yet it would be impossible to apply them to more than a small portion of the nearly 800 examples. Next week we hope to notice other of the more remarkable drawings not now mentioned incidentally which strike us as personally characteristic, including the large and fine series by Ingres, the modern apostle of design. In that or a future article it may suffice to merely glance at the very encouraging display of water-colour drawings by living artists (which brings the art from the works of deceased painters, exhibited last winter in this gallery, to five years back), nearly all the drawings having already been exhibited and reviewed in our columns.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Sport and Work on the Nepal Frontier. By "Maori." (Macmillan.) English Plays. Selected and Edited by Henry Morley. (Cassell and Co.) The Classic Poets: Their Lives and Their Times; with the Epics epitomised. By W. T. Dobson. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Tracts on the Greek Language. By F. Parker. (Simpkin and Marshall.) Mrs. Cardigan! A Novel. By Annie Thomas. 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall.) Wanderings in Patagonia; or, Life Among the Ostrich-Hunters. By Julius Beerbohm. With Map and Illustrations. (Chatto and Windus.) Maud Linden's Lovers. By G. W. Garrett. 3 vols. (Tinsley, Bros., and Co.) Cassell's Domestic Dictionary. With Illustrations. (Cassell, Peter, and Co.) From Kulja, Across the Tian Shan to Lob-nor. By Col. M. Prejevalsky. Including Notices of the Lakes of Central Asia. (S. Low and Co.) Library of Contemporary Science: Aesthetics. By Eugène Véron. (Chapman and Hall.) Tales from Blackwood. No. 9. (Blackwood and Sons.) The Dramatic List: Performances of Living Actors and Actresses of the British Stage. By Charles Eyre Pascoe. (Hardwick and Bogue.) The Christian's Birthday Book and Daily Monitor. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. (Partridge and Co.) Black But Comely; or, The Adventures of Jane Lee. By G. J. Whyte-Melville. 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall.) A Dreamer's Sketch-Book. Poems. By Sophia Lydia Walters. Illustrated. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Cartouche. By the Author of "The Rose Garden," &c. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Tales from Shakespeare, by Charles and Mary Lamb. (Macmillan and Co.) Gwen. A Drama in Monologue. By the Author of "The Epic of Hades." (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Songs of Many Seasons. By J. Jemmett-Browne. 2nd Ed. (Bell and Sons.) The Life and Letters of Francis Baroness Bunsen. By Augustus J. C. Hare. 2 vols. (Daldy and Co.) Journal of a Tour in Morocco and the Great Atlas. By Joseph Dalton Hooker, Director of Kew Gardens, and John Ball, F.R.S. (Macmillan.) Wanderings in South America, the North-West of the United States, and the Antilles. By Charles Waterton, Esq. New Edition. Edited by the Rev. J. G. Wood. Illustrated. (Macmillan.) Demonology and Devil-Lore. By Moncure Daniel Conway. 2 vols. (Chatto.) Treaties and Tariffs Regulating the Trade between Great Britain and Spain, in Force Aug. 1, 1878. By Sir E. Hertslet, C.B. (Harrison and Sons.) The Heart of Africa. Three Years' Travels in the Unexplored Regions of Central Africa. By Dr. G. Schweinfurth. 2 vols. Cheap Ed. (Low.) Dangers to Health. A Pictorial Guide to Domestic Sanitary Defects. By T. Bridgman Teale, M.A., Surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary. (Churchill.) Christmas Carols, New and Old. Edited by the Rev. H. R. Bramley; the Music edited by J. Stainer. (Novello and Co.) Garden Oracle and Floricultural Year-Book. By Shirley Hibberd. ("Gardener's Magazine" Office.) A Shilling'sworth of Moonshine: A String of Strange Stories. With Hundreds of Pictures. ("Judy" Office.)

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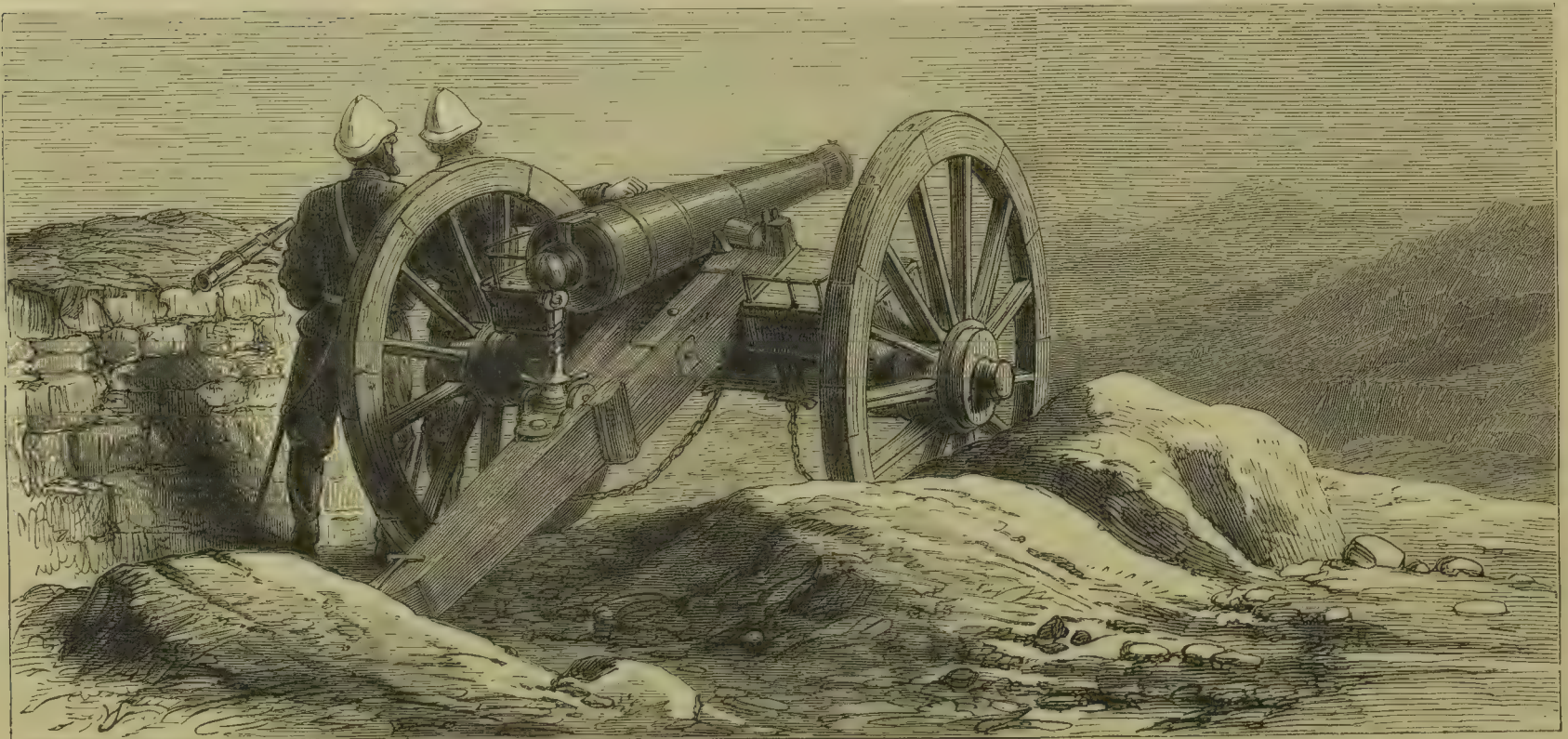
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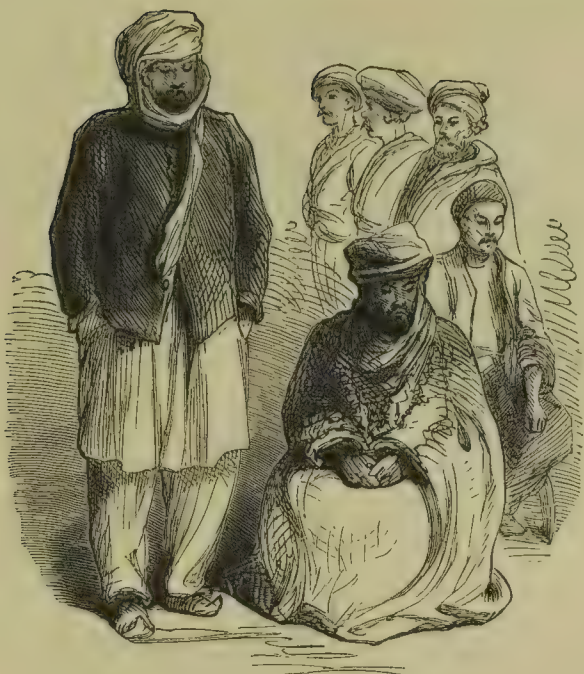


MAJOR-GENERAL A. S. BIDDULPH, R.A., C.B., COMMANDING THE QUETTA ADVANCED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

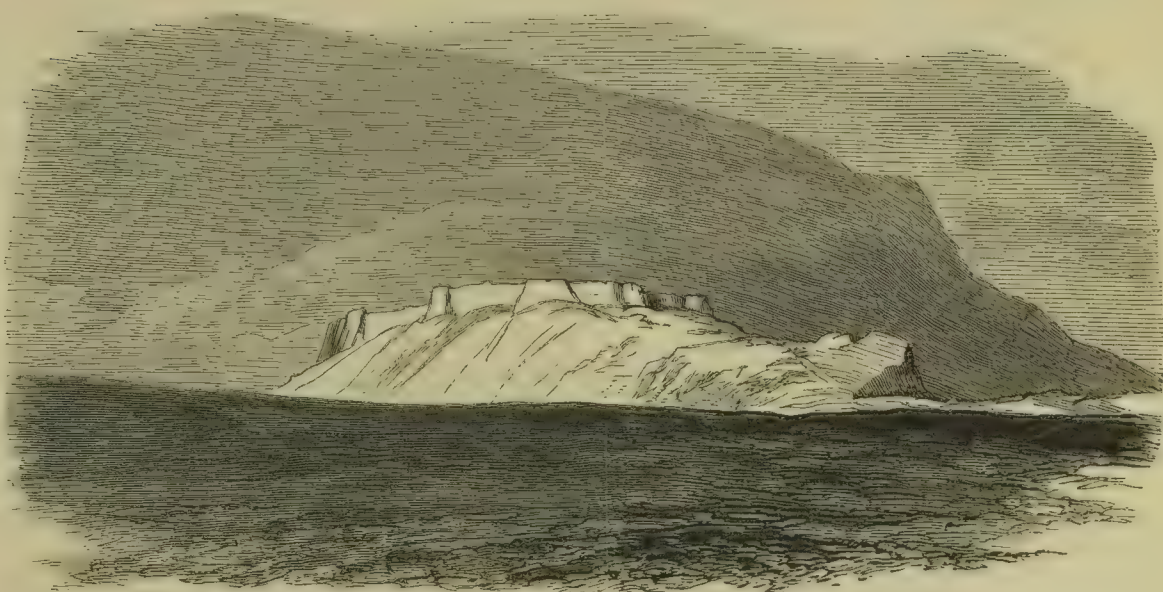


ONE OF THE GUNS OF FORT ALI MUSJID.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE AFGHAN WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GROUP OF PRISONERS, ALI MUSJID.



ALI MUSJID AS FIRST SEEN WHEN THE BRITISH OPENED FIRE.

FORT ALI MUSJID.

This place, which was captured on the first day of the Afghan War, Nov. 27, by a detachment of the forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, on their entrance to the Khyber Pass, is shown in our Special Artist's Illustrations of several incidents that accompanied the action referred to, as we have related upon a former occasion. Fort Ali Musjid has been so frequently mentioned, that a brief description of it may here be found acceptable. The fort takes its name from the ruins of a small Mahomedan mosque in its vicinity, and is situated midway between Peshawur and Dakka, about eight miles from the eastern, twenty-six from the western end of the Khyber Pass, and seventy from Jellalabad. It stands on the south side of the Pass, on the summit of beetling crags which tower perpendicularly above the roadway. The crests of the hills at this spot are barely 150 yards from each other, and, as on the northern slopes a smaller masonry blockhouse is constructed, a very effective cross-fire can be poured on troops advancing through the defile. Ali Musjid, as will be seen, occupies a most imposing situation, on a great wall of rock, when seen from below, yet it might really be commanded from several of the neighbouring heights, or avoided altogether by a détour through the Tartara Pass, a little to the north of the Khyber. But the portion of the path immediately adjoining

Ali Musjid certainly offers some of the greatest difficulties on the whole route. The road narrows down to the boulder-strewn bed of the torrent, while almost perpendicular rocks inclose it on either side, and the rude little Afghan fort overhangs it threateningly from above. Unimportant as it is from a European point of view, Ali Musjid has twice played a conspicuous part in Indian history—once during our early Afghan experiences, when the Khyberes compelled a British force to evacuate the dangerous post; and lately as the scene of the rebuff of Major Cavagnari's mission, which has given rise to the present complications. In all attempts to force the Khyber it has always proved the main centre of resistance. But, fortunately, the fort is commanded both from the south and from the west, and it was on these faces that Colonel Wade delivered his attack in 1839. Although he commenced his operations on July 25, and was enabled in a few hours to drive the defenders from their outworks by the accuracy of his shell fire, they only being armed with matchlocks, it was not until three days later that the place surrendered. Its garrison was under 1000 strong, of whom 500 were Irregular Jezailchees, the remainder levies from the Afridi and Shinwarri tribes. Wade's loss was over 150 killed and wounded. As the occupation of the place was absolutely necessary in order to keep open free communication with our forces in Jellalabad and Cabul, a garrison of Yusufzai Pathans was placed in it. In November, 1841, a

desperate attack was made on the fort by a body of about 2000 men belonging to the neighbouring Afghan tribes. They cut off the water supply and reduced the place to dreadful straits; but Mackeson, ever fertile of resource, bought them off. A force under Colonel Moseley, consisting of 2500 men, was then sent to hold it, but owing to insufficiency of provisions that officer was compelled to retire in eight days, with a loss of 180 killed and wounded. Sir George Pollock on his advance through the Khyber left a garrison in Ali Musjid, and on evacuating Afghanistan in November, 1842, he destroyed the works, but they have since been reconstructed. Immediately beyond Ali Musjid the ascending road enters a narrow defile with precipitous rocks on either hand; it is, however, only about half a mile in length; and after this a narrow valley leads into a broad table-land, inclining gently to the east. This commences four miles above Ali Musjid. The road across the plateau continues five miles. This table-land is well cultivated and sprinkled with villages and small forts. The breadth varies, in some places several miles across, surrounded with low hills, and valleys branching from it to the right and left. This forms the summit of the Pass. After crossing the table-land the road descends rapidly four miles, to Lundikhaneh. There are a few difficult spurs or mountain slopes to cross, but no obstacles that artillery cannot surmount. From Lundikhaneh the road still descends in a narrow glen; but before reaching the western gorge it crosses an open



COMMISSARIAT BULLOCK-VANS BETWEEN JHELUM AND PESHAWUR.

space, some 600 yards in width, and again enters a narrow defile leading to the stony plain which, for a distance of two miles, intervenes between the mouth of the Pass and the village of Dakka, the distance between which and the crest of the Pass, where the table-land commences from the west, is about twelve miles and a half. On and near the plateau, and again on the descending (western) slope of the mountains, many excellent sites may be found for redoubts and fortified posts.

NEW-YEAR'S MUMMERS IN THE COUNTRY.

In certain rural parishes, richly picturesque and thickly dotted with the houses of country squires and farmers, we meet, during the season that includes Christmas, New-Year's Day, Twelfth Day, and the subsequent fortnight, with a large class of persons who regard such parishes as excellent vantage grounds for vocal and instrumental performances of an *al fresco* and peripatetic character, which, differing widely in their nature, yet all tend to the same end—the extraction of largesse from the hearers. And, in a wealthy and well-peopled district, their exertions are crowned with a considerable share of success. Even if they are unable to rival the fabulous Christmas-box bearers mentioned by the poet—

And one day makes them rich for all the year;

yet, if they are to any degree careful and prudent, they will earn enough from their rural perambulations during the Christmas holidays to tide over the sharpest months of Winter, when, otherwise, they might be out of work and destitute.

The persons who thus make their rounds in country villages during the Christmas and New-Year season are, indeed, a motley crew. Besides the numerous carol singers, the greater number of whom are our own people, or near neighbours, we have wanderers from the large towns, who rarely visit us more than once a year, at its close or at its beginning. There is the man with the guitar and tenor voice, and the boy with the fife or flute, who accompanies him in the tenour of his way—which way, however, is not usually taken “along the cool sequestered vale of life,” but amid more noisy and crowded haunts. There is the full brass band of six performers, exclusive of the drum, the player upon which makes the welkin resound (whatever the welkin may be) with his vigorous strokes, and, unlike old Astley's musician, disdainful to take six bars rest, knowing full well that he is engaged to play and not to rest. The leader of this band resembles the one mentioned by “Paul Pry” Poole, for he plays a note in advance of the rest, to show that he really is their leader. Then there is the organ-grinder, whose instrument of torture is highly popular with our easily-pleased Arcadians, who are thereby introduced to Music-Hall novelties and are proud to have a passing enjoyment of Cockney privileges. Then there is the fiddler, sometimes physically blind, but always wide awake to his own interests, who scrapes the dolefullest ditties to the most heart-rending notes. Then there is the group who dub themselves “The Society of Youths,” and treat us to very pretty campanological exercises on small hand-bells, which ring out sharply and cheerily in the frosty air. Then there is the damsel with a dulcimer—only that the damsel has now grown nearly as old as the stringed instrument, which is deftly played upon by her husband, who cleverly introduces it to the notice of serious-looking hearers as “the very hideous ‘arp’ as was played upon by King David.” Then there are the morris dancers, a motley crew, bedecked with ribbons, after the fashion of theatrical peasants, who, with rattling staves and clamping feet, go through dances of a wonderfully embroidered pattern.

There are all these, and even others, who come to visit our country residences at the New-Year's season, and, on the gravel drive before the hall-door, or on the lawn in front of the drawing-room windows, go through their varied performances, for our amusement and their profit. But greatly are we pleased to see a troop of lads, from the ages of ten to fifteen, who, in quaint attire, cleverly enact a species of masque, which they call in their real old English nomenclature, “Mumming.” It is altogether curious, not only in its dialogue, but in the extraordinary jumble of the persons of the drama, as well as in its action, and in the disposal of the various characters. The little drama has been taught them by word of mouth, and like the Homeric ballads, has been handed down by oral tradition. It has, doubtless, been altered by its various adapters; but its groundwork is probably many centuries old, and would seem to belong to the old masque of “St. George,” which dates to the days of the Crusaders. Mr. Sandys met with one of the versions of this masque in Cornwall, where the characters represented by the lads were St. George, the Dragon, the Turkish Knight, Father Christmas, the Old Squire, Hubbub, the Doctor, and the Hobbyhorse. A somewhat similar play, called “Galatian,” is described by the Messrs. Chambers as being popular in Lowland Scotland, the performers being termed maskers or guizers. Hone gives the words of “Alexander and the King of Egypt;” a mock play as it is acted by the Mummies every Christmas, “Whitehaven.” But in this there are only four characters, Alexander, Prince George, King of Egypt, and the Doctor. In one of the old masques performed by the Scottish guizers there appeared among the characters Galgacus, Judas with the bag, Jack, and the indispensable Doctor. In another were St. Andrew, St. George, St. Patrick, the Doctor, and Oliver Cromwell. In a West-of-England Mumming

we find Old Father Christmas, the Turkish Knight, St. George, Little Jack, and the Doctor. Miss Baker speaks of a Northamptonshire Mumming, in which the characters were Beelzebub, Activity, Age on the Stage, Doctor, Doctor's Horse, Jem Jacks the Doctor's Man, Fool and Treasurer. Mr. G. W. Septimus Piesse some twenty years since saw some Mummies perform at Chiswick and its neighbourhood—the characters being King George, Swift Swash and Swagger, Lord Grubb, and the Doctor. At Oundle, Northamptonshire, and its neighbourhood, during this past Christmas, four lads have gone about, performing a version of the masque. It is to be observed that in all these Mummings there are certain characters common to all, and even certain words and phrases.

The band of boys who visit us as Mummies enact the following characters:—King George, the Noble Captain, Bold Buonaparte, the Turkish Knight, the Valiant Soldier, Beelzebub, the Doctor, Little Devil-Doubt, and Old Father Christmas. The play that they perform in front of our houses is one of the few remnants of those Christmas masques of the olden time in which the Lord of Misrule, the Abbot of Unreason, and the Christmas Prince led on the revels. The boys, who were well up in their parts and performed with great spirit, allowed me to take down the words of the whole play; but it would occupy far too much space to transcribe it in these columns. They had their faces painted, and were decked with ribbons and scarves. Unlike the earliest actors of antiquity, they have no need of a cart, still less of an orchestra; but, in front of the farmhouse, hall, or rectory, they range themselves in a row, and begin their Mumming without any delay. First, Little Devil-Doubt steps forward, with blackened face, and bearing a besom, a money-box, and a bladder placed on a stick. In rude rhymes he calls upon the brave gallants to give them room while they show their activity; and with his besom he brushes away the snow—if it lie upon the ground—and clears a space sufficient for the performance. He then gives Old Father Christmas a thwack on the head with his bladder, which is the signal for the actor to step forward; and this proceeding he repeats to each one in their turn, in a way that recalls to mind Mr. Lemuel Gulliver and the philosophers of Laputa. When Old Father Christmas, who carries a bough of holly, has had his say, in comes the Noble Captain, just arrived from France, who, with his broadsword and spear, intends to make King George to dance.

Then King George advances and proclaims how he had fought the Dragon and won the King of Egypt's daughter, and, moreover, “three pounds of gold,” which probably is a corruption of “three crowns of gold”—the “crowns” being looked upon by the adapter as pieces of money, even as the stonemason abbreviated the tombstone line to “A virtuous woman is 5s. to her husband.” King George and the Noble Captain draw their wooden swords and have a desperate fight, in which the Noble Captain is slain; but he jumps up again to allow Bold Buonaparte to approach, which he does in a very braggadocio way, proclaiming that he has ten thousand guns at every station, and that he will fight King George and all his nation. On King George accepting his challenge, Bold Buonaparte exclaims, “Adone, Sir! Adone, Sir! I'll cut thee! I'll slay thee! I'll let thee know that I am the Champion of Great Britain.” Thereupon they engage in mortal combat, and Bold Buonaparte is prostrated to the earth. King George then bewails what he has done; whereupon Bold Buonaparte jumps up and runs away—presumably to St. Helena. Then Little Devil-Doubt advances, and proclaims that he is Little Jack, with his wife and family pinn'd on his back; and that he'll never work any more, unless money is placed in the box that he suggestively rattles. Then the Turkish Knight steps forward, wearing a turban, and proclaiming that he has come all the way from the Turkish land for the express purpose of fighting Bold Slasher. Thereupon that individual steps forth, in the shape of the Valiant Soldier, wearing a real soldier's scarlet coat, and defies the Turkish Knight. “Pull out your purse and pay! Pull out your sword and slay! For satisfaction I will have before I go away!” Then they fight, and the Knight is very speedily slain, and lies stretched on the ground.

Then the valiant soldier is frightened at what he has done, and declares that unless he can find a Doctor, his ghost will fly like chaff before the wind. King George tells him that there is a Doctor, “both neat and good,” who can raise the dead man from the ground, and, at the Valiant Soldier's wish, he summons him. In answer to questions, the Doctor says that he came to be a Doctor through his travels; and that he had been “through Hikity Pikity, High Germany, France, and Spain, three times round the world and back again.” He further narrates some of his wondrous cures, in a way not unlike Dr. Eisenbart, of the German song; and he then delivers this address over the prostrate form of the Turkish Knight:—“Recollect, ladies and gentlemen, I'm not one of those rum, sham, quack doctors; I'm one of the real miracle doctors: one as can kill, and one as can cure; and I do all the good in this country; and in my left-hand coat-pocket I've got a box of pills, called Tinspher's pills. I'll give him a blue 'un.” Whereupon he administers the blue 'un to the prostrate Knight. “And in my right-hand coat-pocket I've got a bottle of drops, called the Goshper-losopher drops. I'll put a drop to his nose and a drop to his temple, and strike a light in that man's body, that you'll see him move immediately.”

The Doctor does this; and the Turkish Knight at once jumps up, capers about, and then says, “Oh, see! what a horrible, terrible thing it is to see a man jump out of seven senses into seventeen, and out of seventeen score into forty-seven more. If I ever live to get over this, I'll never fight no more.”

Then Beelzebub advances, carrying a club on his shoulder and a can in his hand, and proclaiming himself to be “a jolly old man.” But he reminds his audience that, jolly as he is, Christmas comes but once a year, and that it is “the time for roast beef, plum-pudding, mince-pies, and strong beer.” Then, Little Devil-Doubt comes forward and says that he will sweep out the audience into their grave unless they give him money. And he sweeps round them with his besom, and goes round with his money-box to collect the donations. While he is so engaged the Turkish Knight dashes forward and says, “In comes I as hasn't been hit; With my large head and my little wit; My head's so large, my wit's so small; I'll sing you a song, and endeavour to please you all.” He then sings some popular song of the day, his companions joining in the chorus. By the time that it is ended Little Devil-Doubt has collected the donations of his hearers; and the band of Mummies move off, to begin their performance over again at the next house. And so on, *da capo*, from house to house and village to village, through a wide district of the county, until January draws nigh to its end. CUTHBERT BEDE.

THE BANK FAILURES.

We hear from Glasgow that the result of the first call on the shareholders of the City Bank has proved very disappointing. It should have produced four millions sterling, but the total amount at present received by the liquidators is only eight hundred thousand pounds.

The liquidators have issued a report stating that they propose shortly to declare a dividend, which will not be less than 5s. per pound, payable about the middle of February to all creditors who, before Dec. 16, had lodged their claims, or whose claims had been admitted. The total amount of claims so lodged is about £10,500,000.

On Tuesday night Messrs. Taylor, Salmon, Stronach, Inglis, and Wright, Glasgow City Bank Directors, were served with the indictments for their trial in Edinburgh on Jan. 20. The document occupies sixty-nine pages.

At a meeting held in Glasgow on Tuesday a scheme for a lottery to raise nine millions (three millions of which are to assist the City of Glasgow Bank shareholders), which has been much discussed in the Glasgow papers, was favourably entertained, and it is stated that the prospectus will be published shortly. The word lottery will not occur in it. The scheme will take the form of a company, in which the public will be invited to take shares.

Mrs. Theodore Martin (Helen Faucit) has offered to assist the fund for the relief of the City of Glasgow Bank sufferers by giving a reading from Shakespeare in Glasgow, any time in February after the 15th of that month, or in March, as may be thought most desirable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has sent a letter, accompanied by a subscription of £20, expressing sympathy with the shareholders of the West of England Bank who are reduced to a state of destitution. There are, it is stated, 500 widows and spinsters among the Devonshire shareholders. A cheque for £200 has been sent towards their relief by the Hon. Mark Rolle, and Lady Rolle has doubled her subscription of £50. The directors of the Wilts and Dorset Bank have voted one hundred guineas for the relief of the shareholders.

The formation of a new bank, to be called the Bristol and West of England Bank (Limited) is announced. The capital will be £1,000,000, in shares of £20 each, and the first issue will consist of 15,000 shares. The Mayor of Bristol is at the head of the provisional committee. The company is formed to acquire the most desirable portion of the business of the late West of England Bank, and the new bank will have its head-quarters in Bristol, and will have branches at Bath, Bridgwater, Cardiff, Exeter, Gloucester, Kingsbridge, Newport, Pontypool, Swansea, Taunton, and Torquay. The new features are limited liability, an efficient audit, special arrangements as to reserve fund, and no director to be allowed an overdrawn account.

A notice of the Magazines for January is unavoidably deferred.

Since the Christmas holidays a slight improvement is exhibited in the North Staffordshire iron trade. All the forges at Kidsgrove (many of which have for some time past been standing) have commenced to work full time.

Mark Addy, the Salford boatman who was lately awarded an Albert medal of the first class for saving persons in the river Irwell, on Thursday week rescued a woman, named Mary Ellen Doyle, who attempted to commit suicide in the Irwell. This is the fortieth person whose life has been saved by Addy.

At Sedgeley Police Court, on Thursday, George Mancerra, of Glasgow, was charged with stealing a roll of cloth. Shortly after dusk the prisoner ingeniously broke the lower part of a pane of a window of a cloth establishment, and unrolled the cloth by means of a stick yard by yard. The noise brought the proprietor out, who seized the offender. It being believed that the prisoner was an expert thief, the Bench remanded him for inquiries to be made.

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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

CHAPTER I.
INTRODUCTORY.

In all ages man has shown a liking and an aptitude for pictorial representation. The rude drawing scratched on the smooth bone of an animal by the cave-dweller of prehistoric times, the painted rocks of the Mexican forests, and the cave-paintings of the Bushmen are examples of this inherent feeling. The child looks with delight on his picture-book long before he can make out the letters of the alphabet. The untutored Esquimaux treasures up the stray number of an illustrated newspaper left in his hut by the crew of some whaling-ship, though not one word of the printed page can he understand. But the pictures speak a universal language which requires no teaching to comprehend.

When the printing-press came into use this love of pictures had a wide field for development. Some of the first books printed in England were illustrated with woodcuts, and many of the tracts, or "News-books," which preceded regular newspapers, were adorned with rude engravings. It mattered not how graphic was the pen, its work was deemed incomplete without the aid of the pencil. It often happened that the pen was none the better for the fellowship, but the public taste was not fastidious, and the work sufficed for the occasion. In tracing the origin and progress of pictorial journalism we shall find in "the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time" many curious illustrations of contemporary history. The subject is not without interest now that the illustrated newspaper has become a prominent feature in the journalism of every country.

The development of the newspaper press and its unrestricted use as the exponent of public opinion is one of the most interesting signs of modern progress. When we consider the liberty of thought and action that prevails in our own day, it is difficult to believe that our forefathers were liable to the pillory and other degrading punishments when they ventured to publish their opinions without first obtaining the sanction of the ruling powers. We are accustomed to the daily exercise of the right which cost Prynne his ears and brought fines and imprisonment on Defoe. Newspapers have become almost as necessary to our daily life as bread itself. The mind demands its breakfast as well as the body; and to many a busy man the loss of his morning paper would be as great a deprivation as the want of his usual matutinal meal.

In London and in all our great centres of population the newspaper has become the unfailing accompaniment of the City man's journey to business. At the railway stations journals of every kind tempt the loitering passenger, while the illustrated papers appeal to him in a language of their own. Whether in the railway carriage, the omnibus, or the steam-boat, the newspaper is eagerly conned, and its contents form the food of conversation. Most of these newspapers are cast aside at the end of the twenty minutes' or half hour's journey; and then, at secondhand, they amuse the leisure moments of the railway porter, or, better still, they are collected together, and perhaps serve to solace the sick poor during many lingering hours in hospitals and refuges. Day by day the demand is made, and the supply is ready. The printing-machine never sleeps and is never tired. Its voice is one of the voices of the night—most unmusical, yet with a mysterious meaning. The daily newspaper, so potent in diffusing the light of knowledge, is itself the offspring of darkness. The busy brains and active fingers which create it turn night into day in the execution of their quickly recurring tasks, and with unflagging energy they labour on, that the slumbering world may be properly amused and instructed when it wakes.

The intelligent foreigner who happens to reach our southern coast on a Monday morning in summer or autumn, and travels to London by one of the early trains, is astonished, when the train stops, to see most of the gentlemen rush from the carriages and surround a small boy, whom they appear to hustle and threaten with violent gesticulations. The boy appears to buy off the hostility of his assailants by dealing out to each a paper, which he takes from a large bundle under his arm, and with which the appeased passenger returns to his carriage. Cries of "Times! Daily News! Telegraph! Standard!—here, give us one—anything"—reach the ears of the wondering stranger, who beholds the boy at length take refuge in an empty railway carriage on the opposite side of the platform, and from that place of vantage he continues to deal out the mysterious papers. After a time the intelligent foreigner learns that these are the London papers of that morning, which are sent out to meet the trains, and are eagerly bought by the gentlemen who have been spending from Saturday to Monday at the seaside, and, having fasted from all newspapers during that time, they are now of course famishing for news. Such is their eagerness that politics are thrown to the winds. The Conservative will put up with a Liberal newspaper rather than have none at all; and he whose ill luck or inertness has left him without the coveted sheet is glad to borrow of his neighbour, that he may not be walking in the darkness of ignorance when he arrives at his place of business. As the train moves off the intelligent foreigner, if he thrusts his head out of the carriage window, may behold in the distance the newsboy pensively counting his gains and endeavouring to make his receipts tally with the number of papers that have vanished.

One of the most remarkable phases of newspaper history has been the establishment of illustrated journals. Though this idea, in an immature form, is as old as the newspaper itself, yet it was never fully developed till the late Mr. Herbert Ingram brought out the *Illustrated London News* in 1812. Since that time the removal of the newspaper stamp and the repeal of the paper duty have imparted a freedom and a vigour to newspaper enterprise previously unknown. Journals of all kinds have sprung into existence, and cheapness has become the rule. Penny, and even halfpenny papers

compete with the leading journals in activity and enterprise. No expense is spared in obtaining the earliest and most authentic intelligence. Correspondents are sent to every part of the world where any information is to be gleaned, and the presence of the newspaper "Special" is now expected at every great event. Each class has its organ, and "he who runs may read."

When we consider the immense amount of printed matter that is published every day by the newspapers, we cannot but wonder at the public appetite. And this appetite is fed from one year to another upon a diet that is only varied when there occurs a war, a revolution, an unusually disastrous shipwreck, or a murder of uncommon atrocity. Then the monotony of ordinary life gives place to the temporary excitement. There is a run upon the newspapers, which are as susceptible as barometers, and rise or fall according to the state of public feeling. The calamities of nations and the misfortunes of individuals are sources of profit and prosperity to the newspaper.

It was a happy idea to gather together the principal events of the week, to illustrate them with authentic pictures, and place them before the public in the form of a pictorial newspaper. Considering the great cost of production, and the restrictions under which newspapers lay at that time, to say nothing of the difficulty of bringing out news with appropriate illustrations, so that both should be fresh, the *Illustrated London News* was a bold undertaking. Like most things that are successful, it soon had many imitators, and there are now few large cities in the civilised world that have not their illustrated newspapers.

But the full development of illustrated journalism was immediately preceded by many significant symptoms. Several of the then existing newspapers, on the occurrence of any unusual or interesting event, introduced into their pages rough woodcut illustrations. A great fire—a remarkable murder—a fatal balloon ascent,—these were the subjects seized upon at the moment to satisfy the public craving for illustrated news. All this seems to have been the working of an impulse or instinct which existed even before the days of newspapers; for, as I shall presently show, attempts were made to illustrate the news of the hour in tracts or "News-books" before the beginning of regular newspapers in England. The idea of illustrated journalism may be traced from the earliest years of the seventeenth century to 1842, the date of the first Number of the *Illustrated London News*. The art of wood engraving had fallen very low in the seventeenth century, and the illustrations to be found in early newspapers are mostly of a very rude description; but they show the existence of a germ which eventually grew into full and flourishing life.

The English newspaper, like many other great inventions, was a thing of gradual growth. The news that was sung or recited by wandering ballad-singers at the village cross, or in the court-yard of the squire's mansion, and the written newsletter furnished to the wealthy aristocracy, were the precursors of the early news books and the periodical sheets of news. As the art of printing extended, many of the productions of the press assumed the character of *news* to attract readers. Sermons, satires, and travels were all put forward under the name of *news*, and sometimes a single grain of truth was deemed sufficient to leaven a whole bushel of fiction. Most of these publications were small tracts, and published at irregular intervals. Some of them were adorned with engravings on the titlepages, which show that even at this early period the authors or printers of these papers were imbued with the pictorial spirit. The idea of illustrating current events had already taken root, and we find examples of it long before the establishment of regular newspapers.

The earliest form of the newspaper is known to have come into existence during times of war and tumult, and it was for a long time believed that the first English newspaper was brought forth under similar circumstances. But when the *English Mercurie* of 1588 was proved to be a forgery, the enthusiast in newspaper history received a heavy blow and sad discouragement. It seemed so highly probable, when this country was threatened with the descent of the Spanish Armada, that something like a newspaper might have sprung into existence, that people were only too ready to adopt the imposture. When the whole nation was greatly excited and anxious to learn something about the reality of their danger, nothing was more natural than for the sagacious minister of Queen Elizabeth to appeal to the people through the printing-press, and by its means endeavour to calm the public mind by circulating printed sheets of intelligence, "for the contradiction of false reports." But we were compelled to admit that Lord Burleigh had missed his opportunity, and neglected to use the most powerful means for exciting the patriotism or allaying the fears of his countrymen. The author of this remarkable imposture showed great skill and acuteness in constructing his false newspaper, and fixing the date of its supposed publication. The forgery has been attributed to Lord Hardwick; but what were his motives it is difficult to understand. Unlike Chatterton and Ireland, he never brought his imposture before the world, and if he intended it merely for an antiquarian *jeu d'esprit* he had the enjoyment of the joke entirely to himself.

The abolition of the Star Chamber, in 1641, was an important event for the press of this country. The so-called newspapers then began to print English news and discuss home affairs, no longer dreading the fines, imprisonments, and mutilations that had been so liberally dispensed by that obnoxious tribunal. There was not, however, any considerable increase in the number of newspapers till the Civil War reached its height. During that remarkable contest many thousands of tracts and newspapers were published, some of them numbered consecutively and published at regular intervals; but the great majority bore no continuous title, and treated of one subject only. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. the press was more or less under a censorship, from which it was not emancipated till the seventh year of William III. Lord Macaulay dates the commencement of English newspapers from this period, when a great many new journals made their appearance. They included political news amongst their contents; and they more nearly resembled in character, but not in appearance, what we now understand by a newspaper than anything that had preceded them. This press revival was not accompanied by any corresponding activity in the direction of pictorial illustration. Art of every kind was in a low condition in England at this time. Even if the art of popular illustration had been better understood, the means of production were exceedingly limited. Newspapers multiplied greatly, but illustrated journalism had to struggle with difficulties, and its existence was only made known by the occasional appearance of a rough woodcut or an indifferent copper-plate.

(To be continued.)

A useful novelty, called "The Cyprus," for holding a newspaper, book, or music, has been patented by Mr. Thomas Wright, of 1 and 2, Cheap-side. By the slightest movement of the frame it can be adjusted to any angle, and it is raised or lowered at will.

MUSIC.

The last important performance of the old year was that of "The Messiah," by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday week, when the sublime choruses were given with special effect by the choir, particularly "For unto us a child is born," and "Hallelujah," the former having been encored. Mr. Sims Reeves having—it was stated—met with an accident, Mr. Shakspeare sang in his stead, and was especially successful in the air "But thou didst not leave," as were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington in "I know that my Redeemer," Madame Antoinette Sterling in "He shall feed His flock," and Mr. Thurley Beale in "Why do the Nations," the effect of this gentleman's delivery of "The trumpet shall sound" having been enhanced by Mr. McGrath's obligato for that instrument. Mr. Barnby conducted and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The same oratorio was given in the same building on Thursday last, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, with the co-operation of his excellent choir, and Mesdames Edith Wynne and Sterling, Miss Meenan, Mr. Hollins, Mr. H. Winter, and Signor Brocolini as solo vocalists. This was the first of the New Year's musical performances of importance, the next specialty being the extra "London Ballad Concert" at St. James's Hall announced for this (Saturday) afternoon. The Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed next week; Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be repeated by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall next Saturday afternoon, Handel's "Samson" will be given by the same society on the following Friday evening; on Jan. 27 Mr. Carl Rosa will begin a new season of performances of opera in English, at Her Majesty's Theatre, with a version of Wagner's "Rienzi"; the resumption of the Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts being deferred to Feb. 8, on account of the run of the pantomime there.

Herr A. Buhl, the clever pianist and composer for his instrument, gave a recital at Steinway Hall on Monday afternoon, when his programme comprised pieces by himself and the classical masters.

CRITERION THEATRE.

A remarkably talented juvenile company, entitled "The Little Quirity Troupe," appeared here on Boxing Day, when they performed in Lecoq's "La Fille de Madame Angot" and a ballet called "The Fisherman's Dream." Their acting is truly remarkable for vivacity, energy, and appropriateness of gesture, alike in the representatives of the principal characters and in the subordinates, altogether numbering some fifty children, whose ages vary from eight to fifteen. Special mention is due to the principals in the opera-bouffe—Marietta Ittgieri (Clairette), Elvira Ghezzi (Mlle. Lange), Ignazio Argantini (Ange Pitou), Vincenzo Ginobbi (Pomponnet), Giuseppe Paolucci (Larivaudière), Giuseppe Mariani (Trenitz), and Ottavio Cipriani (Louchard), and, above all, to little Natali Vitulli, a boy of nine, who displayed the most remarkable dramatic talent and versatility in subordinate parts which he made prominent by his truly extraordinary acting. In rich comic humour, facial mobility, and excellence of by-play, his performance could not be surpassed. The vocalisation of the troupe was somewhat too shrill for the size of the house, but this has doubtless already been modified.

The ballet included some very skilful solo dancing by Lapicolo and Paolucci, and some good effects of grouping by the subordinates. In this piece young Vitulli also distinguished himself by his exceptional and versatile talents. The scenery and costumes in both pieces are in excellent taste; and the performances should prove attractive.

Previous to the ballet Odoardo Celli, a tiny violinist, five years old, played some variations on the "Carnival of Venice" so cleverly as to obtain an encore.

Yesterday week a testimonial, amounting to 300 guineas, the gift of 248 subscribers, was presented to Mr. J. H. Nunn, of Penzance, in recognition of the great services he had rendered in the cause of choral and orchestral music in West Cornwall, extending over a long period. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., representing the subscribers, tendered the gift. "Elijah" was given by the members and band of the Penzance Choral Society: Miss Catherine Penna efficiently sustained the soprano solos, and Mr. Nunn conducted.

THEATRES.

MR. IRVING AT THE LYCEUM.

At length Mr. Henry Irving has opened this house under his own management, in order to try his grand experiment, whether an intelligent conductor of a theatre, with the ambitious aim of creating a public for the poetic drama, may make a profitable investment of his capital and talents. In order to attain this purpose more readily, he has been careful of the comfort of his audience. The interior has been renovated, yet the old Bartolozzi engravings are retained in front of the boxes;—the only alteration is in the system of colour adopted, which is now of a cheerful kind throughout the house, and has been conducted by Mr. Hay, who has made the thing a special study, and obtained credit for his talent by his marvels achieved at the Paris Exhibition. The appointments in regard to the seats throughout the house are most liberal. Stalls, boxes, and gallery have cushioned appurtenances, and every provision is made everywhere for ease and elegance. The saloon, also, is fitted up with exquisite taste. Mr. Alfred Darbyshire is the responsible architect for the entire arrangement. The Royal box is well cared for, and also a suite beneath it engaged by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. A colossal bust of Shakspeare, by Mr. Ewing, of Glasgow, adorns the back of the dress circle. It only remains to add that the orchestra continues to be visible to the audience. But the chief feature of the opening is, after all, the play, "The play's the thing, wherewith to catch" the public. Mr. Irving has made a reputation in "Hamlet," having on a former occasion acted in it for two hundred consecutive nights. He has now placed it on the stage in a costly and efficacious style. Not only has Mr. Hawes Craven done his best for the scenery, but the artistes engaged do the best for the tragedy. Never before have we seen the latter acted so well in all the parts. From Mr. Forrester as Claudius, King of Denmark, to Mrs. Sedley as the Player-Queen, everyone did the best they could for the great cause in which they felt they had a beneficial interest. Of these the best is decidedly Miss Ellen Terry, whose Ophelia is the most dramatic representation of the character that can be given, and exhibits throughout an expression of feeling that excites the greatest interest in her destiny. It is nothing less than a tragic effort of the highest aim and attainment. Miss Pauncefort also made an excellent Gertrude, acting with a care and effect quite exemplary. Nor must we omit the Ghost of Mr. Mead, dignified, sonorous, and full of supernatural action. Mr. T. Swinbourne as Horatio acted with a finish, and a nice artist-touch that resulted in a grace of deportment and delivery, as well as in a significance well calculated to please the true student of stage-art. When we add that Mr. Chippendale acted Polonius we might seem to have said all. But

really those superfine courtiers Rozencranz and Guildenstern were so well represented by Mr. Elwood and Mr. Pinero that they merit special commendation. Mr. F. Cooper's Laertes has claims of its own, and takes rank from its ultimate importance and bearing on the catastrophe. The character of Hamlet, too, stands in relation to him as an avenger, but in other respects as an opposite character, being as impetuous and rash in action as Hamlet is fatally deliberate and slow. Mr. Irving has greatly improved since we last saw him as the Prince of Denmark. Though not yet entirely divested of some eccentricities, he has subdued many, and now presents a more severe outline with fewer irregularities. In a word, he has profoundly studied the part, and brings out minute points with as much delicacy as, on the other hand, he expresses the more violent emotions with corresponding vehemence and force. His treatment is exhaustive. There is, however, one particular in which he disappoints some; but it is their fault, not his. These cavillers want to know whether he represents Hamlet as really mad; inasmuch as now he appears to be rational enough, and then maniacally violent. This is a question which Shakspeare himself must answer, and the documents in which he found his story. Belleforest's romance settles the question satisfactorily. The romancer tells us that, in order to secure his revenge, Hamlet imitated consciously the behaviour of King David, and Junius Brutus in similar circumstances, and so far he simulates a madness that he does not suffer. But he also tells us that Hamlet had "the scholar's melancholy" of which Shakspeare speaks, and, like many other young gentlemen of his time, dealt in White Magic. Indeed, the choice of such a means of compassing a revenge, not only in his case but in the instances of David and Brutus, indicates a previous tendency to the infirmity which they deliberately affected. They had already, doubtless, studied the phenomena of madness until they were qualified as actors to realise them; and this predisposition it was that suggested the employment of such an assumption as, in their case, the best means of ensuring the success of their serious purpose. The simulation in Hamlet's case was on so elaborate a scale as to try the natural predisposition to the utmost, and to force from the depths of his consciousness much of the real feeling that lay at the bottom of the assumption. With a tendency to exaggerate and over-act, Hamlet himself, in parts of his dialogue, is for the time terribly in earnest, and feels "the ecstasy" that he feigns. There is thus a blending of realism with the histrionic which takes Hamlet to the very verge of the irrational, and all but carries him over the border-line. But when the business is done for which the madness was assumed, his mind recovers its supremacy, and shows again the meditative scholar. The weapon he had used was a dangerous one, and had been somewhat recklessly handled, but in the end he demonstrated that it had been wielded by a master. Mr. Irving has made some judicious arrangements of the scene, and sundry alterations in the text, in accordance with his individual ideas, and thus achieved a certain degree of originality for his performance. In the fourth act he dispenses with Hamlet's reappearance entirely, and commences at once with Ophelia's insanity—thus simplifying the scene. He likewise arranges the last act in three scenes, with manifest advantage to the action. We regret to add that the performance was not ended until after twelve o'clock. We regret this the more, because we believe, with all the omissions made, that Hamlet suffers from not being acted *in extenso*. The withdrawal of the Fortinbras business deprives the drama, as Goethe has remarked, of its backbone; and the public will never be able to recognise the full significance and sublimity of Hamlet until they are permitted to witness the performance of the tragedy in its entirety. This would, however, require that it should commence at an earlier hour; still we hope that some enterprising manager may ere long contrive to "do the trick." We accept Mr. Irving's improvements as instalments and advances towards a further and desirable consummation, convinced of the triumphant vindication of the Poet which it would accomplish. Mr. Irving secured his own on Monday. The house was overflowed with an attentive and sympathetic audience, who gave to the enterprising performer such a demonstrative reception as is rarely accorded even to the greatest of artists.

OLYMPIC.

A new farce, perhaps rather funnier than most trifles of this sort which have recently been produced, was brought out on Boxing night at this theatre. Its title was "Jolliboy's Woes," and its hero—a Mormon on a visit to London, with his four wives—was played with much humour and force by Mr. Harry Proctor. Mr. B. Tree showed some originality as Jolliboy's friend, Mr. Daniel Gunter.

Mlle. Beatrice, the actress, died on the 22nd ult., in her thirty-ninth year. She was an Italian by birth, and made her first appearance on the London stage in October, 1864. For some years she had a theatrical company of her own, and played principally in the provinces, with brief visits to London.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

The pantomimes, the plots of which we gave in our last Number, have on the whole fulfilled their mission, and the majority of them have been thoroughly successful. At Drury Lane the pantomime of "Cinderella" has given rise to a controversy whether the fair maid's slippers were really of glass; but Mr. Blanchard swears (and who should know, if he don't?) that they were truly of glass. He knows, too, as our readers have learned by this time, that they were made at the fairy glass factory in the Basaltic Valley. High praise is given in all critical circles to Miss Victoria Vokes, whose pantomimic griefs are as pathetic as those of a pastoral melodrama. To the whole performance, however, whether of the opening or the harlequinade, the praise of completeness is due, and the curtain closed on a triumphant result. At Covent Garden the Messrs. Gatti scored a signal success with "Jack and the Beanstalk." The fairy drama is magnificently mounted, rivalling the "Babil and Bijou" of Boucicault memory, and better calculated to achieve a profitable appreciation from the public. A wonderful exhibition is likewise going on at the Alhambra—a piece of dazzling splendour, of immense variety and elaborate complications. Of dancing there is some of every sort—all brilliant, all graceful; one of them a bird-dance of singular beauty, and another, called the Ballet of Nations, exquisitely grand. Miss Soldene acts throughout with the utmost force and effect. Of the Gaiety pantomime we have already recorded the success, as also that of the Royal Aquarium. The Surrey, also, is to be congratulated on its good fortune with "The House that Jack Built." The ballets introduced in this piece are to be commended not only for their beauty but their novelty. The scenery is especially good. "Harlequin Robin Hood," at the Standard, has commanded large audiences and an unparalleled success. The representation of the Conquest of Cyprus forms an interesting spectacle, and is enough of itself to attract immense audiences. "Hokey and Pokey," at the Grecian, has secured a brilliant reception. Mr. Conquest's Porcupine is a marvel of mechanical art, composed of more than two thousand five hundred separate pieces. His acting alto-

gether is magical, and would attract sufficiently of itself; but he has associated himself with other artists of rare powers, each able to command large audiences. The success of the whole was unquestionable. The Victoria produced a pantomime on Christmas Eve called after "Tom Tiddler," in which Mr. J. A. Cave and Mr. West achieved a success which cannot fail of being exceedingly profitable. Sangers', as we know, have their version of "Cinderella and the Glass Slipper," for which Messrs. Dayes and Caney have provided some charming scenery; their efforts have been accepted by a large and appreciative public. "Little Red Riding Hood," at the Pavilion, has also its admirers, and was received with demonstrations of continuous applause. We must not omit on this occasion the daring experiment of the Britannia on Boxing night to double its usual prices of admission, and to record the complete success of "The Magic Mule." The piece is so complex in its topics and treatment that it effectually baffles all attempts at telling its story. The scenery is beautiful, and the acting clever. The piece, too, has the advantage of an exceedingly funny clown, Tom Lovell, who is not afraid to repeat some of the tricks of his old-fashioned predecessors. The experiment made at the Park by the Douglasses has proved completely successful; the pantomime of "The Forty Thieves," though of an especially old type, exciting mental associations in the audience which are manifestly favourable to a long run. "Sinbad the Sailor" pleases the habitués of the Albion; and, it is expected, will be extensively patronised. We may mention, in conclusion, that the Christmas entertainments of Hengler's Grand Circus, concerning "Bonnie Prince Charlie; or, the Congress of Scotland's Warriors," form an exceedingly popular spectacle, which will doubtless attract large London audiences. At the Agricultural Hall, Myers's Hippodrome introduced itself to the public on Boxing night, and presented an entire performance calculated to outshine all other circus exhibitions. His performing elephants are of themselves great and indisputable wonders. It is under the treatment of Mr. John Cooper that these animals show the miraculous docility which makes them so interesting. His influence over the lions is equally remarkable. He is a tamer of nerve strong enough to encounter with ease the most ferocious in the den. Other amusements are provided, in chariot-races and steeplechases conducted by lady jockeys. The excitement produced is extreme. Acrobatic feats and horse-riding of extraordinary daring form a part of the business, which concludes with a magnificent parade, consisting of twenty horses driven by Mr. Charles Madigan, twenty small ponies by Mrs. Edgie Madigan, and forty-in-hand by Mr. George Hearne. The performances are given twice a day at the Hall.

Among the entertainments we must not forget Mr. Liston's "Merry Moments" at the Egyptian Hall. Mr. Liston has added many novelties to his programme, and furthermore astonishes his patrons by his ventriloquial illusions. He is assisted by a conjuror, Mr. Richard Howard, whose numberless tricks defy all attempts at including them in any moderate catalogue. He presents the public also with a comic phantasmagorical pantomime on "Red Riding Hood," which is exceedingly amusing.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

The Most Hon. Arthur Hay, ninth Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford and Tweeddale, Viscount Walden, and Baron Hay, of Yester, in the Peerage of Scotland, F.R.S., Hereditary Chamberlain of Dunfermline, Colonel in the Army, late Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards and Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Lancers, died on the 29th ult. He was born Nov. 9, 1824, the second son of Field Marshal George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B., by Susan, his wife, third daughter of William, fifth Duke of Manchester, and was twice married—first, Feb. 18, 1857, to Helena Eleanora Augusta, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, daughter of Count de Kielmansegg, Hanoverian Minister at the Court of St. James's (which lady died Sept. 30, 1870); and secondly, Oct. 8, 1873, to Julia, second daughter of Keith Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., of Seaforth, but leaves no issue. He succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, Oct. 10, 1876; his elder brother, George, Earl Gifford, who married Helen Selina, Dowager Lady Dufferin and Claneboye, had died without issue in 1867. The nobleman whose death we record served in the Sulej campaign as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Hardinge, receiving a medal for Sobraon; and also in the Crimean war, for which he had the Crimean Medal and Clasp, the Sardinian medal of valour, the Order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish war medal. In addition to his distinguished military services, he occupied a high position as a man of science, being president of the Zoological Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was also an authority on ornithological questions, and contributed articles of much interest and value on those subjects to several scientific journals. The marquise of Tweeddale and the minor dignities now devolve on Lord William Montague Hay, born Jan. 27, 1826, and married, May 18, 1878, to Candida Louise, third daughter of Signor Bartolucci, of Rome.

SIR WILLIAM HAYTER, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough Hayter, Bart., P.C., of South-hill Park, Berks, J.P. and D.L., whose melancholy death occurred on the 26th ult. at his seat near Bracknell, was born Jan. 28, 1792, the youngest son of John Hayter, Esq., of Winterbourne, Stoke, Wilts, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Stephen Goodenough, Esq., of Codford, in the same county. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and practised for several years in the Court of Chancery. In 1837 he entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Wells; from 1847 to 1849 was Judge Advocate General; in 1849 became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1850 Patronage Secretary, so well known as "the Whip" in Parliamentary circles. In 1858 he retired from the Treasury; and in 1861 a costly presentation of plate was made to him at a great Liberal banquet, presided over by Lord Palmerston. In 1848 he had been sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1858 was created a Baronet. He married, Aug. 18, 1832, Anne, eldest daughter of William Pulsford, Esq., of Linslade, Bucks, and had one son, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, now second Baronet, M.P. for Bath, born Aug. 19, 1835, who married, Nov. 7, 1866, Henrietta, daughter of the late Adrian John Hope, Esq., and one

daughter, Mary Pulsford, born Dec. 29, 1833, and married, June 17, 1857, to Lieutenant-Colonel William Rickman, lat 77th Regiment.

SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR SADLER.

Sir Thomas Seymour Sadler, late Senior Exon Her Majesty's Yeoman Guard, died on Christmas Day at 21, Upper Montagu-street. He was son of Jonathan Sadler, Esq., of the county of Tipperary, by Ann Alicia, his wife, daughter of Charles Seymour Lynn, Esq., R.N., Groom of the Wardrobe to King George III.

COLONEL DUFF, M.P.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Duff, M.P. for North Norfolk, lat H.M. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died at his residence, 36, Upper Brook-street, on the 23rd ult. He was born in 1831, the son of the late James Duff, Esq., by Eliza Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Sir George Beeston Prescott, second Baronet. Entering the Army in 1851, he retired in 1859. He saw much service: was in the Crimea with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, fought at Inkerman, where he was taken prisoner, and went through the Indian Mutiny, including the siege and capture of Lucknow. He had received the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, as well as the Turkish medal. In 1876 he stood for North Norfolk, and defeated Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton by a large majority.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Captain William Henry Baker, R.N., aged eighty-two.

General Robert Burn, Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery, on the 19th ult.

Anna Maria, Lady Kennedy, widow of Sir Robert Kennedy, K.H., on the 25th ult., 1878, aged eighty-six years.

The Rev. James Steynsham Master, Rector of Chorley, and honorary Canon of Manchester, on the 31st ult., aged eighty.

The Rev. J. L. Galton, Rector of St. Sidwells, the largest parish in Exeter, at the age of seventy-one.

Mrs. Grote, the widow of the historian of Greece, on the 25th ult., at The Ridgway, her country house, near Guildford, Surrey, at the age of eighty-six.

The Hon. Marianne Flora Etruria Napier, wife of the Rev. C. Walter Albin Napier, Rector of Wiston, and daughter of James, third Lord Talbot of Malahide, on the 20th ult.

Captain Frederick Theophilus Goad, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 13th or 14th ult., at Khuram Valley, Afghanistan, of wounds received in the fight in the Saperi defile.

The Hon. and Rev. George Robert Gifford, M.A., Rector of Rackenford, North Devon, youngest son of Robert, first Lord Gifford, Master of the Rolls, on Christmas Day.

The Hon. Frederick Charles George Fitzclarence Hunloke, of Wingerworth Hall, Derbyshire, second son of the first Earl of Munster, on the 17th ult.

Major the Hon. George Augustus Browne, third son of James Caulfield, second Baron Kilmaine, on Christmas Day, aged seventy-seven.

Mr. Michael Sullivan, who was elected M.P. for Kilkenny in 1847 as a "Repealer," and held his seat down to the dissolution of 1865, when he retired into private life.

The Rev. John Martyn Collyns, Vicar of Sancreed, near Penzance, on the 31st ult., in his eighty-sixth year. Previous to his becoming Vicar of Sancreed he was for twenty-nine years Rector of St. John's, Exeter.

The Hon. Alice Elizabeth Congreve, wife of Ambrose Congreve, Esq., of Mount Congreve, in the county of Waterford, and sixth daughter of Robert Dillon, Lord Clonbrock, on the 18th ult.

Mary Anne, Lady Lawley, widow of Sir Francis Lawley, seventh Baronet, and eldest daughter of the late George Talbot, Esq., of Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire, on the 21st ult.

Major Arthur Ogle, of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, late of the 9th Regiment, on the 28th ult., at St. Leonards-on-Sea. The deceased officer served under General Pollock in the last Afghan war, and was wounded in the Khyber Pass.

Mrs. Lockhart, wife of the Rev. S. J. Ingram Lockhart, at the Vicarage, St. Mary Bourne, Hampshire, aged seventy-six. She was the eldest child of the Hon. Montgomerie Granville John Stewart, M.P., and granddaughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway.

Major-General William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, C.B., chief engineer of the first class in the Department of Public Works in India, and joint secretary to the Government Irrigation Branch, who was at home on furlough, in London, on the 29th ult., at the age of fifty-two.

John David Falconer, Esq., son of the late Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.A., M.D., of Bash, and Leighton Hall, Cheshire, by Frances, his wife, daughter and heiress of Lieutenant-Colonel Raitt, on the 10th ult. Mr. Falconer's eldest sister, Henrietta, married the Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield.

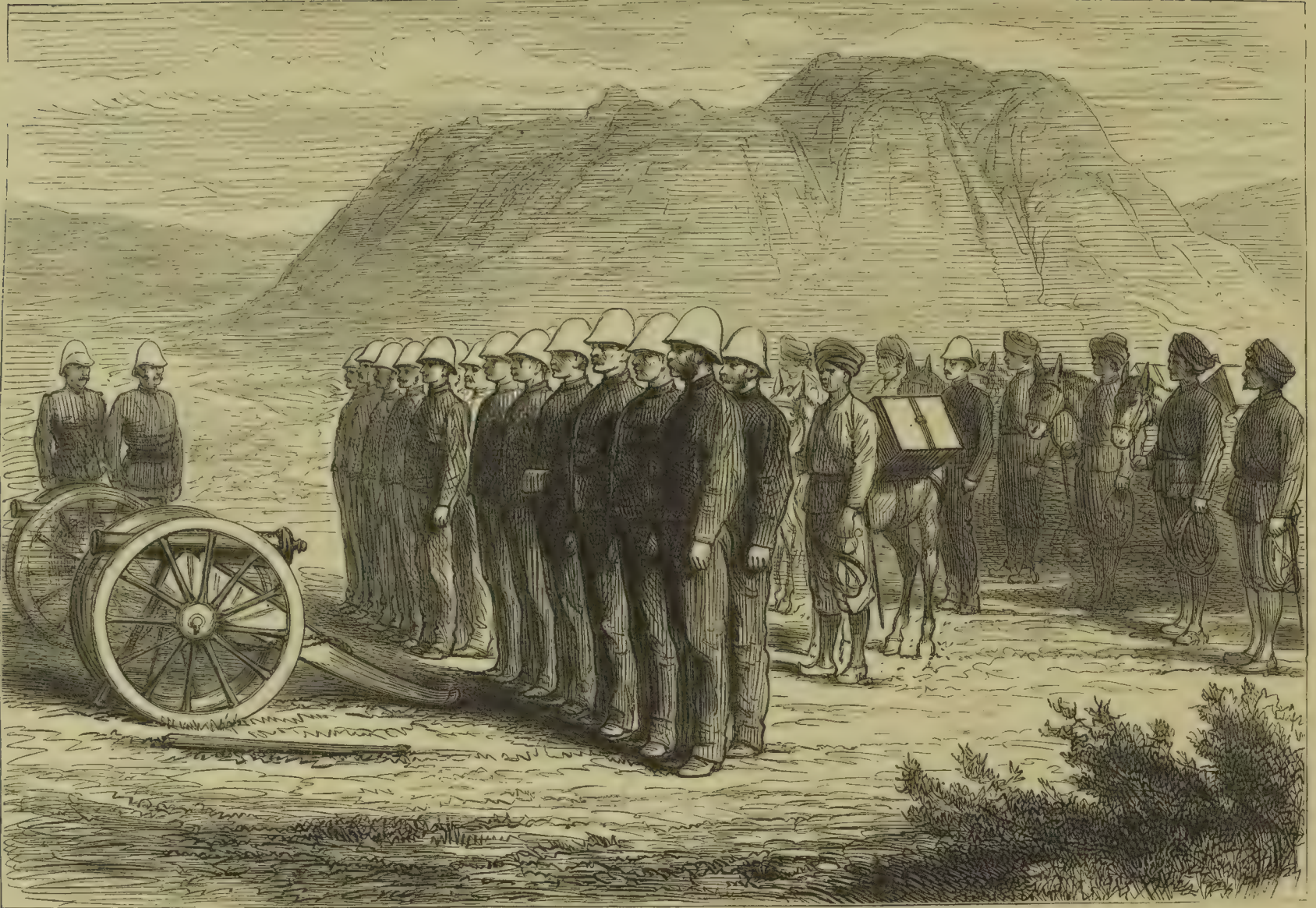
Louisa, Lady Prideaux, relict of Sir Edward Saunderson Prideaux, ninth Baronet, and youngest daughter and coheir of the late Robert Bodle, Esq., of Woolston Hall, Essex, on the 19th ult., aged seventy-eight. Her Ladyship was twice married—first, to George Wallington, Esq., of Caldecot House, Aldenham, Herts; and secondly, 1855, as his fourth wife, to Sir Edward Saunderson, ninth Baronet, who died 1875.

Margaret, Lady Bannerman, widow of Sir Alexander Bannerman, formerly Governor of Newfoundland, and M.P. for Aberdeen, on the 24th ult. She was daughter of Colonel Alexander Gordon, and step-daughter of Dr. Guthrie, and was aunt to the present Sir George Bannerman, Bart. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada she had the honour of entertaining his Royal Highness at Newfoundland, on his way out.

Mrs. Agnes Vaughan, widow of the Rev. Edward Thomas Vaughan, formerly Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, at Leicester, on the 28th ult., in her ninety-third year. She leaves four sons—the eldest, Edward Thomas, a Canon of Peterborough and Incumbent of Harpenden, Herts; the second, Charles John, the Master of the Temple; the third, John Luther, General Vaughan, now in India; and the fourth, David James, a Canon of Peterborough and Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester.

Admiral Andrew Drew, Flag Officer on reserved half pay, on the 19th ult., aged eighty-six. He entered the Royal Navy in 1806, served at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and brought home the despatches; commanded the seamen and marines in the Ashantee war at Cape Coast Castle, assisted in quelling the rebellion in Canada in 1837, and in 1842 received the thanks of the naval commander-in-chief for discovering and surveying a dangerous shoal, now known as "Drew's Rock."

The estimate of the amount required from the inhabitants of the Blackburn Hundred to meet the costs of the cotton trade riots in May last is £11,935, which will necessitate the levying of a special rate of 2d. in the pound on the hundred. The riots in Preston cost the borough £911.



THE AFGHAN WAR: A SUBDIVISION OF A MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

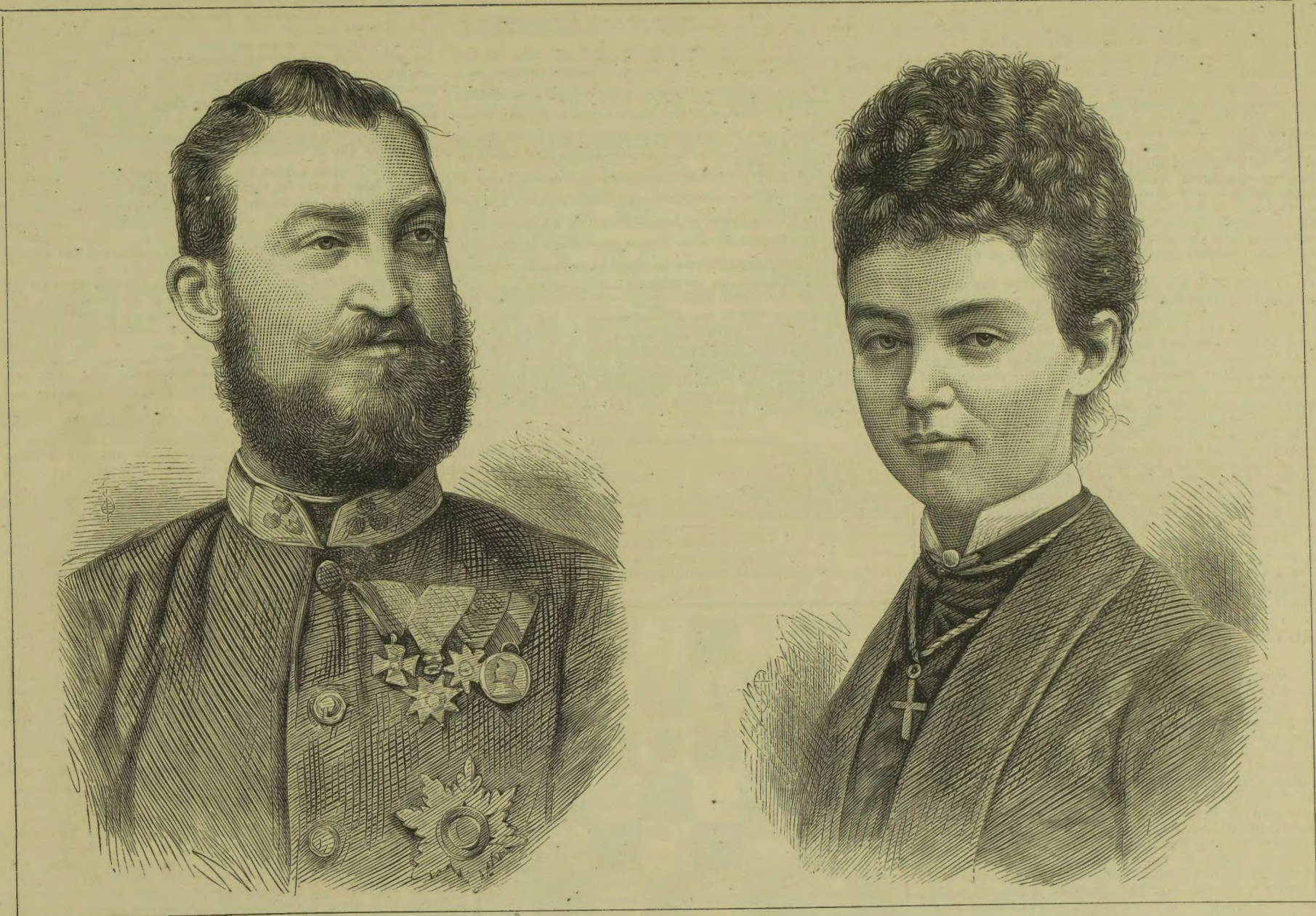


BALL GIVEN BY THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.



ROYAL PROCESSION TO THE BALL-ROOM.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND PRINCESS LOUISE AT MONTREAL.



THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

The marriage between their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King of Hanover, and Princess Thyra, daughter of the present King of Denmark, was recorded in our last. It took place on the 21st ult., in the chapel of the Royal Castle of Christiansborg, near Copenhagen. The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, with other foreign Princes and representatives of the different European Courts, and with Sir Lennox Wyke, the British Minister at Copenhagen, Lord Colville, Colonel Teesdale, and Captain Mildmay, to represent our own Queen and Royal Family, attended upon this occasion. We now give the Portraits of the Royal bride and bridegroom, who are passing their honeymoon at the King of Denmark's summer residence of Friedensborg. Prince Ernest Augustus of Hanover is the only son, and heir to the Crown, which he has not yet formally renounced, of the late King George V. of Hanover, a Prince of the Royal Family of Great Britain, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg. His Royal Highness was born Sept. 21, 1845, his mother, the Queen of Hanover, being a daughter of Duke Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. The Duke of Cumberland is Colonel of an infantry regiment in the Austrian army, and a Colonel in the British Army. He is a remote cousin to her Majesty Queen Victoria, his grandfather, King Ernest of Hanover, being the fifth son of our King George III., and uncle to her Majesty. Princess Thyra is the fifth child of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and of his Queen Louisa, a Princess of Hesse-Cassel; her Royal Highness is twenty-five years of age, having been born Sept. 29, 1853. One of her elder sisters is Alexandra, our Princess of Wales; another, whose name has been changed from Dagmar to Maria Feodorovna, is married to the Czarewitch, Grand Duke Alexander of Russia; and her elder brothers are, respectively, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and King George I. of Greece.

The Portrait of the Duke of Cumberland is from a photograph by Jagerspacher, of Gmunden, in Hanover; and that of the Duchess from one by George Hansen, of Copenhagen.

JOSEPH NASH.

We last week announced the death, at Bayswater, on the 19th ult., in the seventy-first year of his age, of this long-popular water-colour painter of architectural subjects, chiefly Mediæval and Old English. Mr. Nash came at a time, as Mr. Ruskin said of Samuel Prout, to preserve for us the memory of many a deeply interesting monument before the modern rage for restoration had robbed it of its venerableness and veracity; and the good work of Prout and Nash has been continued by Samuel Read. Mr. Nash became a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours as far back as 1834, the only survivor of the society as it existed at that date being Mr. F. Tayler, the ex-president. His contributions, from first to last, were architectural views, generally, however, with figures so skilfully

introduced as to give to the works the interest of subject-pictures; and always were they remarkable for truth of perspective and knowledge of detail. Occasionally the figures were of such importance, as in many of his illustrations of Shakspeare and Scott, that the drawings are entitled to be regarded strictly as figure-pictures. It may be remarked that he was one of the first painters in water colours to employ body colour very extensively. He will be chiefly known through the medium of lithography and engraving. His "Mansions of England in the Olden Time" and "Architecture of the Middle Ages," 1838, are standard works of their class. He drew Wilkie's "Oriental Sketches" on stone in 1846; and his "Scotland Delineated," 1847, and "View of Windsor Castle," 1848, are likewise well known. Four large drawings sent to

the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 procured for him honourable mention. His son, Mr. Joseph Nash, jun., is favourably known as a draughtsman and painter of (usually) marine subjects.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Lucas and Tuck, of the Haymarket.

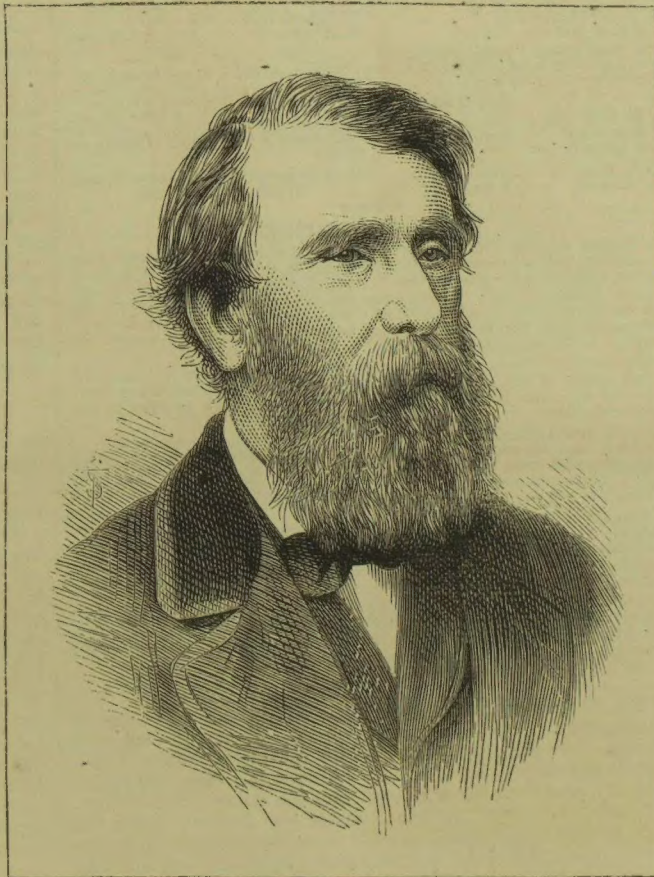
PRINCESS LOUISE AT MONTREAL.

The journey of his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, with his Royal spouse, from Halifax to Montreal, was illustrated by the Sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, engraved and published in our last week's Number. We now present his further Illustrations of their sojourn at Montreal, being two scenes at the Scottish ball given by the St. Andrew's Society there in honour of the Governor-General and of her Royal Highness. On the day of their arrival, in the evening, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise drove through the city and witnessed the illuminations, which were on a magnificent scale. They were met by a torchlight procession of firemen, and the crowd was so great that the horses of the Vice-regal carriage became unmanageable; the people thereupon unharnessed them, and drew the carriage themselves, amid great cheering.

The entertainment of these illustrious visitors by the St. Andrew's Society was a brilliant affair. Before the ball opened his Excellency received an address, and in reply said that since leaving the mother country he and the Princess had received great respect and attention from all those of Scottish nationality. The steamer that had borne them across the Atlantic was owned by Scotchmen, the captain of the vessel was a Scotchman, the chief engineer was a Scotchman, and the stewardess was of the same nationality. He found, on arriving, that the Premier of the Government then in office was a Scotchman, and the Premier who had gone out with the late Government was also a Scotchman. It seemed not ill for the country that the responsibility of its government had fallen from the hands of one Scotchman to those of another. Englishmen loved their Scottish brethren, no doubt, because they got a King from Scotland. France did so because once the finest regiments in the French army were Scottish. Irishmen remembered that Scotland was a colony of Ireland. All this was very agreeable to the members of the St. Andrew's Society.

His Excellency danced the first set of quadrilles with Lady M'Donald; and the Princess with Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, of the Canadian Militia, a prominent member of the St. Andrew's Society and a citizen of Montreal. Her Royal Highness danced until midnight, and the Marquis of Lorne took part in a Scotch reel, after which they were escorted by pipers to supper.

Next morning his Excellency and the Princess received an address from the St. Andrew's Society, to which the Marquis made a suitable reply. Later in the day the Governor-General received calls from several persons of note. The same day the Princess and the Marquis attended a special service in honour



THE LATE MR. JOSEPH NASH, ARTIST.

of St. Andrew's Day at St. Andrew's Church, and afterwards visited a French Roman Catholic convent, where a singular but pleasing reception awaited them. On entering the room prepared for the occasion the distinguished party found a number of young ladies dressed in black, with lace cuffs and collars, drawn up in a semicircle facing a dais. In the centre were five girls with harps, with one at a piano; and a variety of national airs were executed with considerable effect. On the entry of the Princess the young ladies all rose and made profound courtesies. They then sent forward one of the oldest of their body, accompanied by two of more tender years, bearing bouquets. An address of welcome was read, and the little ones presented the flowers to the Princess. A second group, made up like that already described, afterwards approached, and some verses were declaimed declaring the delight of the children to see the daughter of the Queen among them. A third address was also delivered in similar fashion, and then Princess Louise, accompanied by the Archbishop, left the dais, went forward amongst the girls, and spoke to several of them. Her Royal Highness subsequently inspected the dormitories, kitchen, and school, and then took her departure, the harps being played as upon her arrival.

The Princess and the Marquis next visited the McGill College and the University, where an address was presented. During the day her Royal Highness received a deputation of ladies connected with the Educational Society of Montreal. Replying to their address, Princess Louise pointed out the danger of "cramming," and also that of making learning too easy, thus failing to discipline the mind. The necessity of teaching domestic economy was also referred to. The Princess's remarks were warmly approved of. At night a grand reception took place, attended by about six hundred persons. The clergy of the various Protestant denominations presented addresses of welcome to the Marquis and Princess Louise. All the addresses presented to them breathe the greatest devotion towards the Queen. On Sunday the Governor-General and the Princess went to the Cathedral in the morning, and to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in the evening. On the Monday they departed for Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada. The welcome of his Excellency and his Royal Consort in Canada has been altogether very enthusiastic and gratifying. The Princess has been greatly admired, and her gracious efforts to please everybody have been highly appreciated.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

A SOAP BUBBLE—THE MATERIALS.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., on Saturday last, Dec. 28, gave the first of a course of six lectures (adapted to an educated juvenile auditory) on a Soap Bubble. After remarks on its evanescent beauties, and stating that he proposed to consider and illustrate the mysteries involved in its substance, form, and properties, the Professor produced, by means of a prepared solution, a large permanent bubble, which he placed upon an iron ring under a glass shade, where its gorgeous colours were exhibited by means of the electric light. The materials of the bubble, soap, water, and air, were then introduced. Soap was described as a true salt, and its formation was experimentally illustrated by the action of a strong liquid alkali successively upon solid fat and olive oil; when the excess of alkali was pressed out two good solid soaps were produced, the alkali having extracted the acid from the fat and oil. The chemical action of acids on fats and oils was then illustrated. It was explained that from tallow stearic acid and glycerine are thus obtained—from olive oil, oleic acid, and glycerine; and from palm oil, palmitic acid, and glycerine. As acids break up soap and set free fatty acids the carbonic acid in our breath quickly destroys the soap bubbles, hence they are more permanent when filled with common air; and additional durability is gained when glycerine is mingled with the soap, since it absorbs water instead of evaporating it. The Professor then illustrated the chemical character of the alkalis. When an electric current was passed through potash, the pure brilliant metal potassium appeared at one pole of the battery and oxygen gas at the other; and a similar result was obtained with soda, the metal sodium being produced. These results were first obtained by Davy, in the Royal Institution, in 1807. These metals ignite in the atmosphere. After referring to the decomposition of water in the formation of soap it was shown, in the case of stearic candles, that water is produced by the combustion of compounds of carbon and hydrogen (hydro-carbons), together with carbonic acid, a gas, the presence of which may be detected by its property of rendering transparent lime-water turbid, through the formation of carbonate of lime, or chalk, and by its extinguishing flame. The Professor then proved, by Cavendish's celebrated experiment, that water is composed of the two gases oxygen and hydrogen. A portion of each gas was put into a strong glass vessel, and a few drops of water only remained after the electric current was sent through the mixture. Hydrogen was shown to be inflammable, and oxygen to be a supporter of combustion. After exhibiting, by the electric light, the impurities of London water, Professor Dewar said, that to produce good soap-bubbles the ingredients—water, soap, and glycerine—should be very pure.

Mayfair, which changed ownership three months ago, will, says the *Athenaeum*, begin the year under new editorship, Mr. Lucy having retired, owing to pressure of other engagements.

Lady Lindsay opened a children's sanatorium at Southport last Saturday, and laid a tablet in commemoration of the event. Lady Lindsay was accompanied by Lord Lindsay and the Hon. T. Wilbraham, the president of the institution. Mr. J. Atkinson declared that the building was opened free of debt. The committee of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund has granted £2500.

The annual Liverpool and Birkenhead Eisteddfod was held on Boxing Day. At a concert in the evening Mr. T. M. Williams, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, who presided, declared that the literature of Wales, scanty as it was, abounded in gems, and urged that more prominence should be given at Eisteddfodau to translations from Welsh into English.

We have spoken favourably on previous occasions of the filters produced by Mr. George Cheavin, at the Wide Bargate Filter Works, Boston Lincolnshire, which have obtained at various International Exhibitions gold and silver medals; and we are pleased to learn that the International Jury of the Paris Exhibition has awarded Mr. Cheavin, for his improved Patent Rapid Water Filter, a silver medal, being the only award made for filters.

The body of Sister Dora, a lady who for several years had held the chief position in the Cottage Hospital at Walsall, was buried with public honours last Saturday. The Mayor and Corporation, Bishops Abraham and J. Selwyn, the magistrates, public bodies, friendly societies, and others joined in the funeral procession. The streets were crowded as the cortege passed. On Sunday the Bishop of Lichfield preached on her life and labours.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A A B (Brighton).—We believe the American translation of the German "Handbuch" was abandoned after the issue of the first part, a few years ago.
F O N H (Liverpool).—Thanks; we shall always be glad to receive and examine your problems. You will find your own examination, however, instructive, and likely to be productive of superior work.
C C (Bow).—A player is stalemated when his position is such that neither his King nor any other of his pieces upon the board can be legally moved.
W (Wragby).—The "Chess Openings" by the late Mr. Wormald is the most suitable to your purpose.
T R (Putney).—As you are a beginner, your failure to solve No. 1816 is not surprising. The true solution was published on the 21st ult.
A V B (Bayswater).—Two checks on the Black King in a two-move problem! That is not a problem.
G H V (Retford).—Problem No. 1818 cannot be solved in the way you propose. After the moves 1. R takes Q, P takes Kt; 2. Q to Kt 7th, Black plays 2. K to Kt 4th, and interposes the Bishop, when the Queen checks at Q Kt 7th, or moves the King if the check is given at Q Kt 7th.
THORPE (Norwich).—The W B at K R 8th is required in the variation 1. P takes Kt and 2. K takes B.
N R (Freckenham).—Your second letter leads us to hope that we shall hear from you occasionally, at all events.
H F (Boyle) and J M M.—If you read our issue of the 3rd ult. you will find your questions answered.
J T (Christchurch).—A capital conception. If found correct on examination, it shall have due honours.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1816 received from R L (Pontypridd), N Rumblelow, and W Jevinson.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1817 received from Fairholme, P le Page, David Millar, Bosworth, R H Brooks, Emile Frau, Neworth, J Spooner Hardy, and H Benham.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1818 received from D Leslie, W Alston, J Lyndford, J Wontone, R Gray, Americaine, S Threlfall, H Langford, C S Cox, N Warner, Mechanic, H Barrett, T W Hope, R Jessop, Liz, T Greenbank, N Cator, Helen Lee, M Meredith, R Roughhead, L H R, A Tremaine, Kitten, A Scot, St J E Fairholme, L S D, M O'Halloran, Elsie V, C C Elmore, T Edgar, Ringersoll, R Arnold, G Fobbrooke, W C Dutton, G L Mayne, P Hampton, J F Parkinson, R Schofield, C Darragh, An Old Hand, B L Dyke, T R Young, S Western, R Turner, E Esmond, R W Robson, N Brock, G Reeves, Paul's Roost, M Rawlings, L of Truro, Leonora and Leon, A Ellmaker, Copiapino, E Worsley, M Whiteley, B Champey, R T King, Only Jones, P le Page, W S B, R H Brooks, Lulu, F V T, A L S, G R P, E P Villiamy, J D Houtsteyn, Thorpe, and N Rumblelow.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1817.

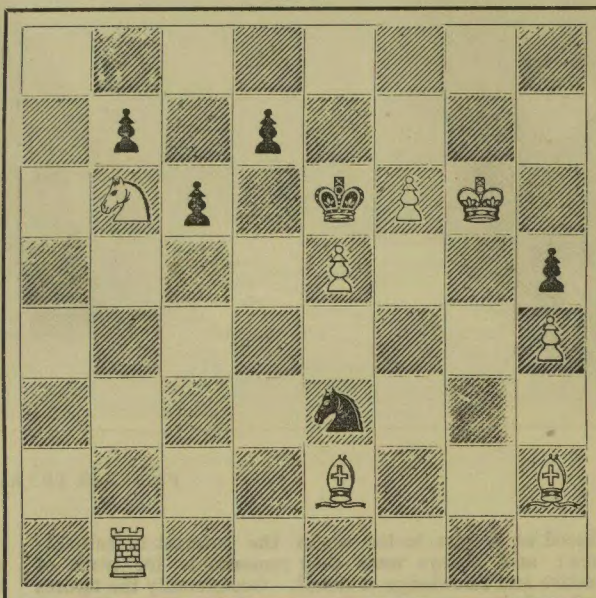
WHITE.
1. Q to Kt 8th
2. R to Q B 5th
3. Mates accordingly.
*If Black play 1. Kt to K B 2nd, White continues with 2. Q takes P (ch), and if 1. K to B 6th, White's answer is 2. B to K sq (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1820.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

(From his forthcoming Collection.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

One of twenty Games played simultaneously at the Athenaeum Chess Club by Mr. BLACKBURN.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Hicks).	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. Hicks).	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B takes B	Kt to K B 5th, and wins.
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. P takes P	Kt to Kt sq
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	16. B takes K P	Q takes B
5. B to K 3rd	Q to B 3rd	17. P to B 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	18. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
7. B to Q B 4th	Q to Kt 3rd	19. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 6th
8. Castles	Kt to K 4th	20. B to Q 4th	Kt (at Q 4th) takes K B P
Of course he cannot take the K P, because of White's continuation—9. B takes P (ch), &c.			
9. B to K 2nd		19. Q to Q 2nd	B takes P
The best square for the Bishop, as Black's intention to get his Q B to K R 6th is apparent at this point.			
10. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	20. R takes Kt	B to R 6th (dis. ch)
11. B to B 3rd	B to K R 6th		
12. B takes B	Castles (Q R)		
13. P takes P	Kt takes P	21. K to R sq	Kt takes R, and White struck his flag.
14. B takes B	B takes Kt P		

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The judges of the problems in the *Westminster Papers* tourney have awarded the prizes for sets of three problems to those bearing the mottoes "When shall we three meet again?" "My Lords the Judges laugh, and you are dismissed," and "When many things perplex." The prize for the best two-move problem is awarded to "When shall we three meet again?" The names of the competitors will not be published until the award has been before the public for one month.

A collection of chess problems by the Rev. A. Cyril Pearson will be issued in the course of the current month by the Civil Service Publishing Company. A specimen problem from the forthcoming work appears in our present Number.

A new association, called the Morphy Chess Club, has been organised in the City, and its members meet for play on the Monday and Thursday evening of each week at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Guildhall. The annual subscription is ten shillings, payable in advance, or one shilling per month; and the honorary secretary is Mr. J. Imbrey.

Captain Mackenzie, the American chess champion, visited St. Louis on Nov. 30 last, and played against eleven members of the local chess club simultaneously, winning nine and losing two. In the course of his visit Captain Mackenzie played four games against Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis, and each player scored two games.

A new chess club has been formed at Witney, Oxfordshire, with the Rev. James Payne, D.C.L., president, Mr. J. H. Shayer, vice-president, and a committee comprising Messrs. Marriott, Smithean, and J. B. Smith, the latter filling the office of honorary secretary.

Mr. Eastlake, an eccentric man of fortune, who lived at Notting-hill, committed suicide recently in an unusual manner. He filled the pockets of his coat with stones, tied a rope to the centre seat of a boat, fastened the other end round his body, and then threw himself into the water. This action, of course, overturned the boat, which was floating down the river when a bargeman stopped it near Woolwich. In a note found upon the body the deceased explained that he had resolved to be "tormented no longer by the riddle"—some question in natural history or geology which he could not solve.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 12, 1873) with a codicil (dated May 10, 1878) of Mr. Yeats Henry Goldsmid, late of No. 26, Leinster-gardens, Bayswater, who died on Nov. 21 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Mrs. Dora Goldsmid, the widow, and George Stewart, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and all his household furniture and effects, except such as are at his chateau in France, which are otherwise disposed of; and there are some other bequests. The residue of his property, real and personal, is left upon trust for his wife for life, then, as to the sum of £20,000, part thereof as she shall by will appoint, and the remainder for his nephews and nieces, the children of his late brother, Edward Elsdon.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1872) of Miss Harriot Henrietta Adams, late of No. 26, Carter-street, Walworth, who died on Nov. 10 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Henry Gay Hewlett and William Tiffin Iliff, M.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. After giving a few legacies, the testatrix leaves the residue between eleven cousins and the children of a deceased cousin.

The will (dated Aug. 2, 1872) of Mrs. Francis Oke Alford, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Alford, Dean of Canterbury, late of the Palace, Kensington, who died on Nov. 18 last, has been proved by the Rev. William Thomas Bullock and the Rev. Henry Edmund Tilsley Cruso, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix leaves all her property upon trust for her two daughters, Mrs. Alice Oke Bullock and Mrs. Francis Mary Oke Cruso, their husbands, and children.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1878) of Mr. Edward Elgee, late of No. 11, Crescent-place, Clapham-common, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Edmund William Cathie and Matthew Miles, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Elgee, £25 and an annuity of £100 for life; at her death such annuity is to go to his daughter Catherine Ann, who gets in addition an annuity of £300 for life, and at her death the capital fund set aside to meet such annuities is given to his grandson, Edward James Elgee; to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Jane Elgee, certain freeholds in the Old Kent-road for life, and at her death to his grandson, the said Edward James Elgee; to his said grandson, £1000; to his friend Mrs. Ann Evans, £120 per annum for life; to his executors, £50 each. And the residue of his property to his son, Jeremiah Savage Elgee.

The will (dated Sept. 13, 1875) of Mr. Samuel Phelps, late of No. 420, Camden-road, Holloway, who died on Nov. 6 last at Anson's Farm, Coopersall, near Epping, was proved on the 14th ult. by Miss Eleanor Cooper Phelps, the daughter, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust for his two daughters Eleanor Cooper and Esther Anna.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1859) of Mr. George Henry Lewes, the celebrated author, formerly of Holly Lodge, South Fields, Wandsworth, but late of the Priory, North Bank, Regent's Park, who died on Nov. 20 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Miss Mary Ann Evans, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testator gives to his three sons, Charles Lee, Thornton Amott, and Herbert Arthur all his copyright and interest of every description in all his literary and dramatic works, and the residue of his real and personal estate to Miss Evans.

THE WILL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

Details are given of the will of the late Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. The most important part of his succession consists in the copyright of his works, several of which, particularly the volumes which concern education, Christian marriage, and the studies proper for women not devoted to the cloister, have a considerable annual sale. He has bequeathed that property to the great training-school for priests at Orleans, with a view to encourage the education of the young ecclesiastics of his diocese. Another portion of his estate, his library, is divided into three parts, to be divided between the bishopric and the great and the little training-schools for priests. The books are numerous, and particularly the works of history, philosophy, and controversy, but with no attention to choice editions or handsome binding. Most of those he read or consulted are covered with marginal notes in pencil. Another valuable part of his possessions is his papers, his various manuscripts, especially a completed but unpublished work on the education of girls, his notes and his voluminous correspondence, preserved integrally and carefully classified for fifty years. The Bishop has left the whole of them to his favourite Vicar-General, the Abbé Lagrange, who was his intimate fellow-labourer during twenty years, and whom, while still living, he designated as his historian, but with this reserve, that the Abbé should first of all return the letters of all those who may ask for them, then destroy the rest, after having extracted such matter as might have a useful character. The last leaf of the will contains what the Prelate called the legacy of the heart. It is the distribution between those who had been his most intimate friends of the few objects which furnished his cabinet and his simple chamber—that is to say, some religious pictures, some preferred books, a few objects of art which had been presented to him in the course of his long career, the most remarkable of which is a Virgin, in ivory, formerly belonging to Marie de Medicis. Madame de MacMahon, having expressed to the residuary legatee, the Abbé Branchereau, Superior of the great training school, the desire to possess a souvenir of the deceased Bishop, has received a silver inkstand which stood on his table at Orleans, and the paper weight he used.

The thaw has been followed in many parts of the country by a rise in the rivers, which have overflowed their banks, and in some instances done considerable damage.

What would be the feelings of our readers were they to hear that a terrible accident had occurred by which close upon a thousand railway servants had been hurried into eternity? We venture to think that the distress thus occasioned would stir up their deepest sympathies, and cause them to freely loosen their purse-strings. Yet it is an established fact that 800 railway servants are every year killed in the performance of duty, and there is no compensation for the families they leave behind. These men leave every year on an average 1500 little children. Accidents of this kind are seldom heard of because they occur at different times and parts of the country, for the most part to men in the lower grades of the service, who work the goods traffic. Still the anguish and distress in many a humble, happy home is just the same. The Railway Servants' Orphanage was established by the men themselves, and the establishment at Derby contains fifty-two orphans from various lines. Many more could be received if funds would permit, and we understand that the fullest information will be gladly supplied by Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Chairman of the Metropolitan Committee of the Orphanage, or at the London office, 54, Christie-road, South Hackney.

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MRS. LANCASTER'S RIVAL.
The New Novel by the Author of "A French Heiress in her own Chateau." Illustrated by M. Ellen Edwards.
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A Memory of the French Salon. Illustrated by M. Baudry.
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An Amusing Essay on the Advantages of. With Eleven Humorous Illustrations by Harry Furniss.
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A New Series of Singular Interests.
THE OLD CITY GRASSHOPPER.
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Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram.

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EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.
New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed,
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Tartan in the most fashionable styles, 21s.
Black Brussels Net, 25s., 29s., 6d., and 35s.
Black Silk Tulle (condition keeping), 42s. and 50s.
Grenadine, from 42s. to 1 guinea.
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CRAPES from the PARIS EXHIBITION.
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET
(THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE),
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THE WHOLE STOCK of CRAPES that
were Exhibited by Messrs. COURTAULD,
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These Crapes are supposed to be
THE BEST QUALITIES EVER MANUFACTURED.
They have been Purchased
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at merely ordinary prices.

THE LARGE GLASS CASE which contained
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beg respectfully to announce that their Annual Sale of
Goods, at greatly reduced prices, has now commenced, and
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ANNUAL SALE.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY
beg respectfully to announce that, in accordance with
custom at this season of the year, they will offer the whole Stock
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FANCY and MADE-UP GOODS,
at Reduced Prices, on
MONDAY, DEC. 30, and following days.
Many useful and inexpensive items will be found in each of the
Departments, but special attention is invited to
Silk and Material Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, Lingerie,
Children's Costumes & Jackets, Boys' Suits and Overcoats.
A variety of Articles suitable for Presents will be offered at
Reduced Prices, and the small remaining stock of Nuremberg
Toys, Games, &c., at half price, to effect a clearance.
An early inspection is respectfully solicited.
DEBENHAM and FREEBODY,
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SPECIAL HALF-YEARLY SALE,
from JAN. 1 to 31, 1879.
HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE,
Waterloo House,
Cockspur-street and Pall-mall East, S.W.
N.B.—Descriptive Circular post-free.

PRETTY FLOWERS for CHRISTMAS.
TIDE.—Fresh Cut Flowers. Baskets of Cut Flowers and
Plants. Crosses and Wreaths of Fresh and Dried Flowers.
Bridal Bouquets from 10s. 6d. each. Bridesmaids' Bouquets from
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THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.—This
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hair. Quite harmless. 3s. 6d.; post 3s. 10d., of Inventor, J. LEON,
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SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice.
It imparts the most fragrant breath; if beautified,
cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives
a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing
all Tartar and Scum from the Teeth, completely arresting the
progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already
become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused
by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by
Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put
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the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a
handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and
by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe
the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
"The Mexican Hair Renewer." It will positively restore in
every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without
leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes
the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth
of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask
any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 428, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
It is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly
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"animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a deli-
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soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly
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Awarded
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CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb.
Packets.

For
BREAKFAST
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CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-
Three
PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually
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CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris,
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FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT
guaranteed pure Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous
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FRY'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

Ask for FRY'S Celebrated CARACAS COCOA, a choice pre-
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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with
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The faculty pronounces it the most nutritious, perfectly digest-
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COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the BEST
GOODS ONLY. Whites, for Pastry, 8s. 8d. per bushel; House-
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Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per bushel; Fine, 3s. 4d.; American
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bushel, or 19s. per sack. Oats, 4s. per bushel; 15s. 6d. per sack.
Peas, 7s. 6d. per bushel; Ticks Beans, 7s. 6d.; Middlings, 2s. 6d.;
Ground Polard, 6s. 6d.; Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Split Peas,
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All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for
larger quantities. P.O. Orders and Cheques payable to G. Young

PURE FLOUR of EGYPTIAN LENTILS.
This is the basis of all the Egyptian and Arabian Foods
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MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all
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Chilblains are prevented from breaking and their torment-
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TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked
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Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine pre-
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Medical testimony states that no other medicine is as
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LAXORA MEDICATED FRUIT
LOZENGES for CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISHNESS
OF THE STOMACH, BILE, HEADACHE.
The "Lancet" writes:—"It is a great improvement on the
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EMBROCATION.—The celebrated Effectual Cure with-
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The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure,
safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their
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A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for
LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS
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who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion,
Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Sour
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Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their
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slight cases, by a single dose to restore health to the body with a
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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the
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in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS or FALLING
SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered
for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous
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is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after
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Shortness of Breath, Phlegm.
DR. LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS
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CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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ZYLO-BALSAMUM,**

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM, PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

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BAY-LEAF WATER,**

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Ascria).

For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR,
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LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.**

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THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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THROAT AFFECTIONS and **HOARSENESS.**—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be greatly surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1d. per Box. People troubled with a hacking cough, a slight cold, or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections.—Depot, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**—Dr. J. C. Browne (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**—Chlorodyne is a Liquid Medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

**COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS, ASTHMA.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan. 12, 1866.
"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

From Surgeon Hawthorne, Henry-street, Banbridge, Ireland.

"I have been in the habit of prescribing your preparation of Chlorodyne pretty largely these last three months. I have invariably found it useful, particularly in the latter stages of Phthisis, allaying the incessant and harassing cough; also in Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

From F. J. Freeland, Esq., Surgeon, Chichester.
"Mr. Freeland presents his compliments to Mr. Davenport, and requests another supply of Chlorodyne. It has been of marked service in a Case of Diseased Chest, in allaying the cough, and relieved very severe 'after-pains' in another person."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE** most effectually relieves those too often fatal diseases **CROUP and DIPHTHERIA.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE** is the great specific for

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHCEA.

Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY Remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of

**EPILEPSY, PALPITATION,
SPASMS, HYSTERIA,
COLIC.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE** is the true palliative in

**NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, CANCER,
TOOTHACHE.**

From Jno. E. Goulstone, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steamship Great Eastern.

"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is an admirable Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic, having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria, Asthma, and Consumption with remarkably favourable results. It relieved a fit of Asthma in four minutes, where the patient had suffered eleven years in a most distressing manner, no previous remedy having had so immediate and beneficial an effect."

From Dr. B. J. Boulton and Co., Newcastle.
"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects."

IMPORTANT CAUTION. The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations. N.B.—Every bottle of FINE CHLORODYNE bears on the Government Stamp the Name of the INVENTOR.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.

GRATEFUL

AND

COMFORTING.

JAMES EPPS AND CO.,

HOMCEOPATHIC

CHEMISTS.

**EPPS'S
COCOA.**

THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—

"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years cannot be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as famous in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the chocolate bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—

"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Euston Station, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—

"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—

"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—

"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—

"If I am to take cocoa," said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road.'"

"John Bull" says:—

"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone, Messrs. James Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—

"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy impost upon our food supply is to be seen in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

THE "Civilian" says:—

"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. At a time, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form to Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homoeopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—

"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

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